The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,912 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	For	Sailing.
L VERONA	3116	600	W. D. Worcester		11th Feb.
SIAM	3081	500	W. J. Webber		18th "
L MALWA	2934	500	G. W. Atkinson		25th "
M KAISAR-I-HIND	3429	700	R. G. Stead		4th Mar
L NEPAUL	3870	500	T. J. Allerton		11th "
ASSAM	3076	500	J. P. Hassall		18th "
L THANET	4167	800	W. A. Seaton		25th "
M TASMANIA	4167	800	C. G. Perrins		1st Apl
L GANGES	3949	800	R. Stewart		8th "
NIZAM	2376	563	R. Hazelwood		15th "
L COROMANDEL	4167	800	I. Reeves		22nd "
M SURAT	3119	550	W. J. Nantes		29th "
L PESHAWAR	2597	600	L. H. Moule		6th May.
SIAM	3081	500	G. L. Brooks		13th "
L CATHAY	2363	500	E. Ashdown		20th May.
M BENGAL	4752	600	W. B. Andrews		28th May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M, via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in Lapping Cars.

The 400-horse power launch of the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day before each steamer leaves to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	To sail.
CORONMANDEL	4166	500	I. Reeves	7th Feb.
PESHAWAR	3091	600	L. H. Moule	18th "
CATHAY	2363	500	E. Ashdown	4th March.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 3, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers will leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA to destinations below :—

RATE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 320, " 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' Luggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Feb.	20th "
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	20th "	10th April.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	1st April	20th "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH BOOKED TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
SERPHIE	C. Buchtinger	3500	550	16th Feb.
POSEIDON	G. Dimitch	4600	600	3rd March.
THERESE	G. Lemessich	3800	450	16th do.
TITANIA	M. Meina	4200	600	1st April.
AMPHITRITE	G. Galetich	4600	600	7th do.
PANDORA	[illegible]	3900	550	1st May.
MEDUSA	[illegible]	3800	550	7th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 15th, and BRINDISI on the 30th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	G. Galetich	4,000 650	14th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House 30, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Dec. 15, 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger steamer CITY OF VENICE, 2317 Tons, will sail for LONDON or LIVERPOOL on or about 15th March. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two bath Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for first class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st January, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,001 480	Capt. F. Wright	23d Feb.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,003 480	Capt. Wm. Russell	3rd Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3,339 480	Capt. R. Hutchison	26th "
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,337 480	Capt. J. Harris	29th April
s.s. ARABIA	3,341 480	Capt. J. Laird	23rd "
s.s. ASIA	3,341 480	Capt. J. Craig	7th May.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,337 480	Capt. Wm. Russell	30th "

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, December 27, 1886.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "MERKA will sail as above on 12th February. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

STEAMER SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND PORT BLAIR.

INVITATION FOR TENDERS.

1. Tenders are invited for a Steamer Service to start from Calcutta to Port Blair and thence to Nancowry (Camorta) and back viâ Port Blair, Rangoon, and Port Blair to Calcutta. The steamers may also be required to call at the Coco and occasionally at the Krishna Light Vessel.

2. The contract will begin on the 1st January 1888, or as soon as practicable after that date and last for five years or ten years as may hereafter be determined. Tenders are invited for a service for either of these periods.

3. No fixed subsidy will be given, but the service will have the monopoly for the transport of passengers, convicts, live stock, and stores on behalf of Government at fixed rates to be considered for. Tenderers may also fix the minimum sum to be paid by Government annually on account of passage money and freight.

4. Tenders must be submitted before noon on 30th April 1887 at the office of the Post Master General of Bengal in Calcutta. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Post Master General of Bengal.

THOMSON AND MYLNE'S PATENT SUGARCANE MILLS.

For particulars of Depots, Authorized Makers, &c., Apply to

EWART LATHAM AND CO., BOMBAY,
Agents for the Patentees.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th Feby., 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 7th February (on arrival of Outward English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th February, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA ..... 2078 tons. 15th April.
s.s. HUGARA ..... 2078 " 13th May.

For Freight apply to GRINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, February 4, 1887.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, FROM 1st March next, the very desirable and prominent FLOOR, corner of Church Gate Street, Hornby Row, now in the occupation of Dr. J. Sassy Good, Dental Surgeon. For rent and other particulars, Apply to

P. BYRAMJI,
House Agent.

25, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, a very desirable newly built upper-storied house on Gowalia Tank Road, admirably adapted for a large Parsee Family or a School.

The GROUND FLOOR is well adapted for a Shop or a Medical Hall.—Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

TO BE LET, a very desirable newly built upper-storied BUNGALOW, on Dadysett Hill, Cumballa, next door to J. M. Campbell, Esq., C.S. It is admirably adapted for two families or for half-a-dozen bachelors.

The upper or the lower floor could also be had for a Parsee family only. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

NOTICES

COTTON PRESS AND PREMISES FOR SALE AT TUTICORIN.

By order of the Executors of the late JOHN KEMP WELCH, Esq.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, at Tuticorin, on Thursday, 31st March next, at 11 a.m. (unless otherwise previously disposed of) the Cotton Press Premises at present occupied by HENRY KEMP WELCH, comprising Press, Finisher, Godowns, Offices, Engineer's Bungalow, Furniture, Fittings, &c., complete. Everything in perfect working order and Boilers new last year, also an eight-roomed Bungalow on Beach Road with roomy compound and usual offices and the Furniture of same.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras, or to W. L. HILL, Tuticorin.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commission towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practica English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND,

The descriptions of Goods are selected at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

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65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE. ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to 1887,

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.

Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LINEN TOWELS.

HUCKABACK (FACE) TOWELS.
Rs. 1-12, and 2-4 per dozen.

DIAPER (FACE) TOWELS.
Rs. 13-1, 19-8, 22-8 per dozen.

DIAPER NURSERY TOWELS.
In pieces containing 12 squares, Rs. 10-8.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF
MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1880
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,
CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS
BY SPECIAL WARRANT
TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND
AND
EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CLOCKS.....from...Rs. 10 to 10,000
WATCHES..... " Rs. 10 to 10,000
JEWELLERY (Gold London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
ELECTRO-PLATE (Best Sheffield) various articles from Rs. 5 to 1,000
TABLE CUTLERY, &c. &c.
ALL MARKED AT
LONDON CASH PRICES.

TERMS 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT
FOR READY MONEY,
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES
FREE ON APPLICATION.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS, &c. &c.,
AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

MANUFACTORY	INDIAN BRANCHES	AND AT
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EAST STREET, POONA.

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From Rs. 20 to Rs. 31-8 each.

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Beautifully Illustrated with Ferns of all descriptions.
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Specially made for Service use or Travellers. Folds up into a very small space. For Cabinets only.
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From Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 33 each.

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BOUND in best quality Morocco or Russian Leather and made to take Cabinet and Panel Photographs; contains a well-executed Panel Photograph of her Imperial Majesty as a Frontispiece.
Rs. 54 to 90.

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In Great Variety.

LADIES' FANS,
A Choice Selection.

DRESSING BAGS,
At all Prices.

SEE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
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HOME AT TARDEO for old worn-out PENSIONED BRITISH SOLDIERS, their WIDOWS and CHILDREN, also for Widows and Children of European and Eurasians, who, being of Good Character, are in Destitute Circumstances. The only one of its kind in Bombay. Government Grant and Income insufficient.

Any information will be given, and Aid, however small, gratefully received by

Lieut.-Col. F. W. MAJOR,
Presidency Paymaster,
Honorary Secretary.

NOW READY.
THE INDIAN LIMITATION ACT, 1877,
AS AMENDED BY SUBSEQUENT ACTS.
With Commentaries and Notes of Cases decided up to the latest possible time before publication.
BY
M. H. STARLING, B.A., LL.B.,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW AND CLERK OF THE CROWN, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.
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SCOTTISH PRINTING INK FACTORY AND CHEMICAL WORKS—OIL REFINERS AND BOILERS—PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS—MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
EDINBURGH, LONDON—NEW YORK, MELBOURNE.

BEG to announce to friends and buyers, that Mr. WM. CUTHBERTSON, of their Company, will be in India during the coming months in their interests. Correspondence invited.

Address.—Poste restante Calcutta.
" Bombay.
" Madras.

MYSORE PROVINCE.
ARRACK CONTRACT.
NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the exclusive privilege of the manufacture and wholesale vend of arrack throughout the territories of Mysore inclusive of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. This does not include the manufacture or sale of toddy, of European wines and spirits, or of beer.

2. The contract for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is included in this Notification with the permission of the Resident in Mysore.

3. The rate of duty (inclusive of the local cess of one anna on every rupee of duty) payable to Government on arrack of the strength 30·9 under proof, as well as the wholesale price at which the arrack is to be issued by the contractor are fixed as follows :—

	Per gallon.
Duty	Rs. 3 5 0
Wholesale Price.....	" 4 6 4

4. (a) The contract for which tenders are now invited may, at the option of the Tenderer, be either for a period of three years from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1890, or for a period of five years from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1892.

(b) Every tenderer must specify whether he tenders for the contract for three or five years, as well as the amount of minimum revenue which we would guarantee yearly to the Government during the period for which he tenders.

(c) No tender will be considered which guarantees to Government a minimum yearly revenue of less than seven and a half lakhs of rupees during the first two years of the contract, or less that eight lakhs of Rupees during the remaining year or years of the contract.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or in Government securities duly endorsed in favor of the Dewan of Mysore, and enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tender for the exclusive privilege of the manufacture and wholesale vend of arrack" and must be sent to the Chief Secretary to the Dewan at Bangalore so as to reach him on or before noon of Tuesday, the 15th February 1887, after which date no tender will be received.

6. Appended is a statement showing the quantity of arrack issued and the actual Revenue realized during the past six years, together with the revenue which would have been realized if the uniform duty now fixed (Rs. 3-5-0 per gallon) had been in force in those years.

Years.	Quantity of arrack issued.	Actual revenue realized at the varying old rates of duty.	Amount of revenue which would have been realized at the uniform rate now fixed Rs. 3-5-0 per gallon.
1880-81.	210,747	6,43,922	6,98,809
1881-82.	230,593	6,53,329	7,33,720
1882-83.	244,139	6,58,768	8,08,710
1883-84.	255,303	6,88,019	8,15,707
1884-85.	264,512	7,41,571	8,76,996
1885-86.	253,273	7,47,911	8,72,439

7. For further particulars and conditions of the contract see Notification No. dated 31st December 1886, published in the *Mysore Gazette*.

By Order,
R. VIJAYENDRA RAO,
Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.
Mysore, 4th January 1887.

BURMA, AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the degree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON :
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND RIVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

WHISKIES.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "EXTRA SPECIAL" WHISKY

LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.

This really fine Old Spirit, partaking of the Glenlivet character, has been introduced to meet a demand for a genuine old ripe Whisky.

Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HIGHLAND MALT" WHISKY

(PHŒNIX BRAND).

Is produced from the finest blends distilled in the Highlands of Scotland.

Rs. 27 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY

This fine matured spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit only distilled from the finest grain or malt; it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from [illegible] impurities.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

AGENTS FOR JOHN JAMESON'S

FINEST DUBLIN WHISKIES.

BOTTLED IN EUROPE.

One Star, per dozen quarts	Rs. 27
Two Stars, " "	" 30
Three Stars, " "	" 33

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
Wine Lists free on application.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE"

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....	Rs. 33	0	Cash, Rs. 36	0	Credit,
Per 2 dozen pints.....	" 36	0	" " 39	0	"

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.

THE BEST CHOICE IN INDIA. "ALL NEW GOODS"

LIGHT AND DURABLE.

SEASON 1887.

A SPECIAL SHOW-ROOM FOR THIS DEPARTMENT.

RUG STRAPS AND DECK CHAIRS, A GREAT VARIETY.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue by return post.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
CUTTS OVERLAND TRUNKS Steel Tops	27	0	to	36	0
Canvas	40	0	to	50	0
BEST QUALITY, very durable					
The "SERVICE" or TROOPER, Wide and Low, to fit under seat, or berth of Cabin	45	0	to	50	0
Ladies' DRESS TRUNKS, or Imperials	45	0	to	60	0
SOLID LEATHER Portmanteaus, self-closing	55	0	to	125	0
RAILWAY Portmanteaus, tan waterproof canvas	18	0	to	48	0
VADE MECUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin	38	0	to	44	0
GLADSTONE or Expanding Bags	36	0	to	56	0
HIDE HAND or Carriage Bags	12	0	to	22	0
COURIER BAGS	10	0	to	14	0
WIDE OPENING Bags, best hide leather	20	0	to	29	0
LADIES' FITTED Toilet Bags	65	0	to	75	0
LADIES' MOROCCO Bags, sterling Silver fittings	100	0	to	175	0
GENTS' FITTED Bags	75	0	to	150	0
GENTS SOLID Leather Dressing Cases	19	0	to	40	8
TAN or WHITE Bags, for soiled linen	5	12	to	8	0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE Bags	6	8	to	20	0
TAN Canvas HOLD-ALLS	24	0	to	27	0
STEEL TRUNKS, very useful	17	0	to	28	0

HOAR & CO., { Trunk and Bag WAREHOUSE, } BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.
SIR PHILIP GREY EGERTON,

LADY EGERTON and I have stayed in this Hotel for a week and were very satisfied with the attention and management.
22nd January, 1887.

This Hotel is I think the best in Bombay. The Manager and the Servants are very obliging and attentive.
28th November, 1886. C. H. T. CROSTHWAITE, Chief Commissioner, C. P.

COLONEL BADDOCK.
A Comfortable Hotel and the Manager always obliging. The new Rooms are cool and clean.
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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

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For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
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Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Tongue becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious imitations.

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The very remarkable cures effected by Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

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Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

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THE PERFECT PIANO.
THE NEW TUNING APPARATUS.

OF the above PIANO with the patent improvement lately introduced by us to the Indian Public under the name of the "NEW TUNING APPARATUS," an esteemed constituent writes unsolicited :—

"The COTTAGE PIANO with the rigid perpendicular stringing arrangement has far exceeded my expectations. I have now had the Instrument in hand use for the last eighteen months, during which time it has been subjected to rough usage by land and sea, extremes of heat and cold, dampness and dryness, the instrument has never been touched with a tuning key, and is now in as perfect condition in all respects as it was when leaving your warehouse. This is almost incredible, but is nevertheless the fact. You are quite at liberty to utilise this communication.

Yours truly,
R. P. FINCHAM.

Kurrachee, January 21, 1887.

FOR CASH, OR ON THE HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM, FOR ONE AND TWO YEARS.

Illustrated Price Lists of the above Instruments, as also those of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE free on application.

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G'S LINIMENT.
An effective Remedy for Mange, &c., per bottle, Rs. 1-8
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An Excellent Tonic and Alterative, price Rs. 2 per box.

HOOF DRESSING.
For the cure of Brittle or Shelly Hoofs, per tin.
HORSE BALLS.
TONIC, APERIENT, COUGH, &c. per doz.

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CHEMISTS 35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS' PORT WINES.

SPANISH PORT.	INVALIDS' PORT WINE.	DESSERT PORT.
Rich and Fruity, a good sound genuine wine. Per dozen Qts., Rs. 17; 2 dozen Pts., Rs. 20.	Our "Superior Old" is a rich generous Port. The finest Wine shipped, INVALUABLE FOR INVALIDS. ✱Special attention is called to it. Per dozen Qts., Rs. 34-0; 2 dozen Pts., Rs. 36-0.	This is a mature, full wine of splendid aroma and rich colour. Per dozen Qts., Rs. 26; Per 2 dozen Pts. Rs. 28.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

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35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,

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At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50. Price Rs. 2-8 per box. Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1

Twenty boxes containing 1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND AMUSEMENT

THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON.

COME one, come all Children and Schools, and see PROFESSOR VOLPI and his TRAINED ANIMALS, at half price throughout.

G. K. DAVIDSON,
Business Agent.

COOK'S POPULAR MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS.

THE Steamer "GODAVARI" will leave the Apollo Bunder THIS SATURDAY EVENING, February 5th, at 8-30 p.m., for a trip round the Harbour, returning at 11 p.m.

The Italian String Band will be on board.

FARE—TWO RUPEES.

Tickets to be obtained from

THOS. COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.—A MEETING of the General Committee will be held in the Municipal Office at 4 p. m. on TUESDAY, 8th instant. (1) To consider a proposal made by the Government of India with regard to providing a feast for the School Children of Bombay on the 16th instant. (2) To consider the question of allotting a portion of the subscribed funds towards the Imperial Institute to be established in London. (3) Such other business as may be agreed to.

HENRY MORLAND,
Chairman, Executive Committee,
Municipal Office, February 4, 1887.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT.

LECTURE HALL,

SATURDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1887, 8-30 P.M.,

Admission—Members of Y. M. and Y. W. C. A., 8 as.; Non-members One Rupee.

MR. ARTHUR FERNANDEZ having left our firm the POWER OF ATTORNEY held by him is hereby CANCELLED.

W. H. NEBEL & Co.

WANTED for 3 months 2 SURVEYORS, capable of Surveying, Levelling, and Plotting accurately. A Salary of Rs. 30 with Public Works Department Travelling Allowance will be given to good men.

Apply to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
South Berar Division, P. W. Department, Yeotmal.

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, HIGH CLASS EDUCATION.—Daughters of Gentlemen in India received at moderate terms if desired. Home care and Christian training. Successful preparation for Oxford and Cambridge locals, Trinity College, South Kensington, and College of Preceptors' Examinations. Resident English and Foreign Governesses. Visiting Professors daily in attendance. Pupils under the constant supervision of the Principal. References to parents and others. Further particulars and prospectuses can be given by Miss MASLEN, 4, Drummond Road, Agra.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that THACKER DHARAMSEY VULLUBHDAS of Bombay has contracted to SELL to Mr. KEREMDAS PURSHOTAM the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the same, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to Mr. JANARDHEN GOPAL, No. 5, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim.

All that piece or parcel of Koras land admeasuring (3038) three hundred and thirty-eight square yards situate on the west side of the Delisle road outside the Fort of Bombay bearing Collector's Nos. 4225 and 668 and New No. 1870, and bounded on the East by the Delisle road, on the West by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Lines, on the North by the property of Dhunumdas Devidas, and on the South by the property of Mr. John Heal.

4th February, 1887.

RACING STUD FOR SALE.

THE following blood stock were specially selected for the owner by Major John Humfrey; they are in hard work, and believed to be thoroughly sound, and are remarkably temperate.

Nos. 1 and 2 have been tried and have run well in public.

Gang Forward—aged, 5; foaled, 84. by Lachine—Gulmohar (Kathi) a colt of great bone and promises well, but from his size requires time.

Charina—by filly, 4, foaled 84, by Lachine—Princess (Kathi) a very handsome and compact filly with good ... ran 2nd to Red Ruin 8 weeks after being sound.

Cottenham—boy colt, 3, foaled 85. 5-10 by T. B. E. Cottenham, dam by 1, B. E. Clarence. This colt took 1st prize yearling class, Ahmedabad Show 1885, but has since suffered from condition and has only just commenced work, a nice mover and will carry weight Warranted sound.

Apply to ELTON BURROUGHS, Esq., 3 Bo. Cav., Neemuch.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING FAITH IN THE ZOROASTRIAN RELIGION AND CEREMONIES.

THE ZOROASTRIAN JI BIKH SAN.

A MEETING of the Managing Committee of the above Society was held on the 23rd ultimo, at the Residence of Dastur Dr. Jamaspjee Muncherjee, M. A., P. H. when it was resolved that a public *Jasan* or thanksgiving ceremony be performed on the 17th instant, in honor of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen's Jubilee; that a public dinner be given the same evening, and all Zoroastrians who may be desirous of taking part in the good work be admitted to both the events.

For the above purpose a fee of Rs. 2-8 per head has been fixed. Zoroastrian gentlemen of standing will be good enough to send in their names to the undersigned at their Offices, No. 19, Church Gate Street, where card of admission will be given on receipt of Rs. 2-8.

The place of holding the *Jasan* ceremony will be notified hereafter. The list of subscribers will be kept open till the 10th inst.

RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE WADIA,
SHAPURJEE BYRAMJEE KATRAK,
Honorary Secretaries.

19, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 3rd 1887.

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Under the Patronage of H. E. the GOVERNOR,
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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Hosing. These steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine Oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINES FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

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MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new
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CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINE, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

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Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS ..... Rs. 4-4 per doz.
PINTS ..... " 2-10 "

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 5 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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THE WATERBURY WATCH
ACCURATE. CHEAP.
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Strong. Handsome.

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Guaranteed for one year.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Repaired by the Company.
Charge four Annas to one Rupee, and never more.

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No more long bills from Watch Repairers.
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Correct time for little money.

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May be obtained from
SOONDY & Co., Ld.

THE WATERBURY WATCH Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Look out for the JUBILEE BALLOON.

TO LET, THE ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the BOREE BUNDER STATION. Further particulars from COOVERJEE NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, Proprietor.

PLUSH FRAMES, Just received by the s.s. Coromandel Photo Frames, all the latest designs. Rare samples seldom imported in Bombay. Apply sharp.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ALBUMS, ALBUMS.—Fresh and new designs well worth seeing; also Scrap Books, Writing Desks, Blotters and Stationery Cabinets, very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TEAS, TEAS, TEAS.—Our new stock to hand; hundreds ... tried it and have gone disappointed last month, as we were ... out of Stock. Apply sharp.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

DANCING.—WANTED PRIVATE LESSONS in dancing by a Gentleman. Address, Terpsichore, *Bombay Gazette*.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES, TOBACCO, ICES and ... ERATED WATERS. Trial Solicited.—B. S. MAJOO & Co., 6, Tamarind Lane.

RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar, Patronized by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. Replete with every comfort, within three minutes' walk to the Club and New Tennis Courts.

TO-DAY—Ices, Chocolate, Vanilla, Raspberry and Peaches. Also Wines and Spirits, Fans, Perfumery, Ladies' Hand Bags, &c. &c. &c., of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or Companion for 2 children in a comfortable family up-country. Rs. 25 a month. Apply Wm. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, not later than 5th instant. French or German preferred.

AMERICAN ORGAN—By Mason and Hamlin, in thorough good order and condition, 9 Stops, suitable for a small Church or Chapel. Price, Rs. 250. Open to a reasonable offer. On view at J. NEUBERG'S, Meadow Street.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the best, the simplest and the most durable, have won the highest rewards and have the largest sales in the world. For cash or on hire. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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QUADRILLE PARTIES and BALLS—Excellent String Bands provided. Apply to SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SHOES, BOOTS, SLIPPERS, in Satin, Kid, Morocco, Cashmere and Calf. Just opened at the CASH BAZAAR, Ld, 23, Church Gate Street.

WANTED First Volume of the *Bombay Samachar*. Liberal price given for a complete set. Communicate with Enquirer, care of this Office.

CASTOR OIL, superior quality, supplied at lowest price by the Peeroo Mahomed Oil Mills. Apply to GLAISE & Co., Agents, 6, Hornby Row.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian designs made to order. Chuckla, No. 6.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh ... ment, Rs. 2-8.—Badham, Pite & Co. 4, Bombay.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Gazerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated) Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest whole sale and retail prices.—KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart-Row

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A GENTLEMAN (English) desires ENGAGEMENT either Bombay or Up-country. Good knowledge of Piece-goods and Medicine. Address "F. J. W." *Gazette* Office.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S B Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and Col. MALCOLMSON. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

MATHERAN.—GRAND VIEW HOTEL, recently built, occupies most central and commanding position. It is near the Gymkhana, Church, &c. Each bedroom has bath and dressing rooms attached.

ANGLO-INDIAN COLLEGE, Geneva, Switzerland. For the training and education of boys from India. Principal now in Bombay. For interview, prospectuses, &c., apply to KING, KING & Co., Bankers, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mazds, Austrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, all of the very best quality and at very moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

WANTED, ACCOUNTANTS, BOOK-KEEPERS STORES CLERKS, and Two CASHIERS, who must deposit Rs. 2,000 in Government Paper, as security. Apply WALSH, LOVETT, MITCHELL, & Co., 18, Esplanade, Bombay.

CARRIAGE TIMEPIECE.—Lever movement, going 30 hours, ornamental front, glass sides, height 6½ inches, breadth 5 inches, diameter of dial 3½ inches, Rs. 14 with alarm, Rs. 15 striking.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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WANTED, an experienced SALESMAN with a good knowledge of Grey, White, Printed and Turkey Red Goods, and capable of influencing business. Also an intelligent Clerk, having complete knowledge of Fire and Marine Insurance business and a good Accountant Apply 353, care of this paper.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for a week, and was very well treated; in fact I could not have had more attention as I had been better treated than if I was one of the Proprietor's own Guest. The Manager too was most obliging and saw to the Despatch of my Luggage and Horses up-country, and saved me no end of trouble. Signed E. S. D., Executive Engineer, P. W. D.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco Boulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Soyrel's Asphalte, Galvezt's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets, and Lacy's Galvanized CHUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.—RICHARDSON AND

MUFFINS, in time for afternoon Tea.—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

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PRICE Rs. 8-8.
Silver-Nickeled case, keyless wind.—keeps time to a minute a month.

CHEAPEST TIME KEEPING WATCH—200,000 sold in Europe, in 12 months. Made in the Company's factory in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH is not so likely to get out of order having less than one-half the parts of any other Watch. Handsome. Strong and Correct. The Watch for rough wear and hot climates.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO. guarantees that each Watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days. A guarantee for one year is given with each watch.

THE COMPANY undertakes to repair their Watches at any time for a sum never greater than
ONE RUPEE.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Free and safe by Parcel Post in satin lined box.
PRICE Rs. 8-8
Free and safe by V. P. Post Rs. 8-14.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Can be purchased of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row. All communications and Watches for repair to be sent to the Waterbury Watch Co., Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO,
Agents wanted throughout the Country,
TERMS ON APPLICATION.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF TEA.

On MONDAY next, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms

A small consignment of tea from Annfield tea estate in one 1lb packets consisting of orange pekoe mixture and broken pekoe.

The tea will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 7th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms

10 Balaclava shirtings.
10 " Dhoties 2, 10 and 11 yards.
5 Cases T. red gazapat.
1 " Prints.
2 " Superfine black woollen cloth.
1 " Serges.
1 " damask table cloth
12 boxes still hock "Marcobrunner"
15 " Angustura bitter
Photographic kit consisting of camera, lense, dark room chemicals, plates, &c.

On account of the concerned ex s. s. Altmore.
Six J. C. and Co. 2-2 cases notice cards

By order of Chukooram Jewram and on account and the risk of Chand bin Mullook watchmakers
1 machine for cutting wheels of clocks and watches.

By order of Lodna Callianjee and on account and at the risk of Punjalal Jowaleeram,
1 case Prints.

On account and at the risk of Nansook Wassoodow.
1 case Prints.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 " dog-cart.
1 second hand brougham.
and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

A quantity of Government telegraph stores consisting of couplings, bolts, wire, copper discs, sulphate of copper, tables, lamps, India rubber cue, &c.

SALE OF CLARET.

On MONDAY next, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction Messrs. rooms by order of Mr. Manasukar Geerasunker and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. Moodolfo & Co.,

2 hogsheads medoc, ordinary.
3 " superior.
2 clos de ma terre.
2 lagrange.
1 " St. Estephe.
1 " Pauillac.
15 boxes medoc in quarts.
1 " brandy.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p. m. precisely, on account of whom it may concern.

An invoice of 3 cases just arrived, consisting of various fancy articles and toys, suitable for school presents, such as stains, spectographs, painting boxes, cards, pen boxes, &c. &c.

Now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.

ON TUESDAY the 8th February at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at teak Bunder by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux.

75 tons superior teak squares in lots to suit purchasers.

On TUESDAY next, the 8th inst, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, close to St. Thomas's Cathedral, the blackwood and teakwood household and office furniture of a gentleman.

Full particulars will be given in Monday's paper and the property will be on view this afternoon.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES.

On THURSDAY, the 10th February, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Carriage Show Room at Girgaum, next to the Portuguese Chapel, the undermentioned carriages the property of Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee, discontinuing business.

1 handsome landau by Morgan and Co., Ld., of Long Acre, with brake
1 do open carriage by Laing and Melvyn
1 do light 4 wheeled dogcart by Edw Kesterton of Long Acre, with brake
1 do dogcart
1 do buggy by Silk & Sons of Long Acre
1 do buggy with moveable coachbox
1 do double seated miniature brougham
1 do double seated brougham by Anderson
1 do Madras built door whigaram by Simpson
1 do small size single seated b-ougham
1 do landau
1 do low mail-phaeton with ladies' step
1 set English made new single harness

The carriages are now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On FRIDAY next, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux,

1500 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.

In lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE
of
READY-MADE CLOTHES
for
LADIES, GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN
at
No. 20, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Louis Strauch to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m.

A large stock of ready-made clothes consisting of gentlemen's complete suits, dress coats, frock coats, morning coats, trousers and overcoats, boys' and children's suits, overcoats and trousers of every description, ladies' ulsters, mantles and mantlets, neckties, shoes, slippers, &c.

Property on view from WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, February 5, 1887.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Firm of HAJEE MOLIDINA JOOSUB has been CLOSED from the Dewalee of Samvat year 1943, and its affairs have been WOUND UP from that day, and that the said Firm has been since carried on by HAJEE JAKARIA HAJEE MOLIDINA JOOSUB, and entitled to recover debts ... and the Firm of Hajee Molidina Joosub.

હાજી જકરીયા હાજી મોલેદીના.

&c., HAJEE JAKARIA HAJEE MOLIDINA.

THE JUBILEE ILLUMINATIONS.

THE undersigned is prepared to undertake the supply of any MATERIAL necessary for ILLUMINATIONS or DECORATIONS during the Jubilee. The material is now ready for delivery. Contracts for illuminations will be undertaken.

Further particulars may be obtained from
COOVERJEE NOWROJEE, Contractor,
Parsee Bazaar Street, No. 26,
Opposite Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengali's residence.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LABOUR for LANDING CARGO at PRINCE'S DOCK from 1st April 1887. Formes of contract may be had on application to the Undersigned with whom Tenders must be lodged on or before 12 o'clock noon on 22nd February 1887.

By order of the Trustees.
G. MANSON,
Secretary.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island or Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with ... in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms per—

6 per cent per annum subject to } 12 months / 12 " / 9 " / 6 " } notice of withdrawal

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Elphinstone Circle.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 10th February 1887, at 4 o'clock p.m.

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1886.

2nd—To declare a dividend.

3rd—To appoint a Director in the place of C. Douglas, Esq., who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.

4th—To pass the following resolution:—

That the Extension recommended by the Directors in their report be carried out forthwith.

5th—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2nd February to 10th February 1887, both day inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

7, Hummum Street, Bombay, 24th January, 1887.

DIAMOND DYES.

ECONOMY IN DRESSING!

Any fabric of fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the

DIAMOND DYES.

They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring WOOL, SILK, and COTTON GOODS. All colors fast and durable. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, PEARL, COTTA and 20 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 6d. a packet, 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.

DIAMOND GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE, and COPPER PAINTS

for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high-priced kinds. Price 6d. a packet.

ARTIST'S BLACK

for Ebonising Furniture or any ... or metallic article no other preparation equals the Diamond Artist's Black. One trial will convince any one of its great usefulness. Price of Artist's Black, 6d.

For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

WELLS AND RICHARDSON CO.,
56, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E. C.
Trade and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices by
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
Bombay, Poona and Panvell.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported ..... Rs.	40 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky ..... "	36 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND ..... "	36 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles ..... "	27 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet ..... "	25 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend ..... "	25 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET ..... "	23 4

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks ..... Rs.	28 8
Do. one Shamrock ..... "	26 4
FINE OLD, our own blend ..... "	25 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,

KALBADEVIE ROAD,
ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a "First Class Studio" under a prominent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic and enlarging from miniature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

THE JUBILEE ILLUMINATIONS.

LANDLORDS, HOUSEHOLDERS, SHOPKEEPERS, AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL ARE WARNED OF THE GREAT RISK FROM FIRE THEY ARE UNDERGOING BY NOT PROVIDING THEMSELVES WITH THE

HARDEN STAR HAND GRENADE

WHICH IS USED THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, CANADA, AND THE UNITED STATES, AND IS ALSO LARGELY PATRONISED BY RAILWAY COMPANIES AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES IN INDIA.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL FROM MR. WILLIAM WHITELEY, the "Universal Provider."

SIR,—Having investigated "the merits of the various FIRE EXTINGUISHERS now in the Market, I have "decided to adopt your HAND GRENADES for the protection of my premises in Westbourne Grove "and Queen's Road. I calculate about 70 dozen will be necessary, and I will thank you to send this quantity "with wire baskets, to contain three each, early as possible.—I am, Sir, Yours obediently,—WILLIAM WHITELEY."

THE MADRAS AND TINNEVELLY DISASTERS WOULD HAVE BEEN AVERTED HAD THE HARDEN STAR HAND GRENADE BEEN PROMPTLY USED.

PRICE Rs. 30 PER CASE OF ONE DOZEN.
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA:

JAMES CROWDER,
2, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

BANJOS!

S. ROSE CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANJOS!

BANJOS WITH MACHINE HEADS.

	Rs. a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head, electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	75 0
Do. do. with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65 0
Do. do. with inlaid wooden hoop and handle, with brass fittings, in case	55 0
Do. do. with plated hoop and brass fittings, fretted)	60 0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55 0
Do. do. with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	50 0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0

BANJOS WITH PEG HEADS.

Six-stringed Banjo with peg head, American pattern ... covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75 0
Seven-stringed Banjo, (ordinary shape), with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	50 0
Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings (fretted), fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, in case	75 0
CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.	
Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20 0
Do. do. wood, hoop, American pattern	15 0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	18 0
Do. do. wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Do. do. oak hoop	12 0
Do. do. inlaid	12 0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15 0
Do. do. inlaid	12 0

PICCOLO BANJOS.

Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head, in case complete	40 0
Do. do. with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	35 0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid	12 0
Do. do. with brass hoop	10 6
Do. do. (parchment nailed on)	8 0

TAMBOURINES WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

4 inches in diameter	12 0
12 do.	9 0
11 do.	8 0
9 do. with tacked head	3 0
9 do. electro-plated metal hoop	12 0

ALL KINDS OF INSTRUMENTS KEPT IN STOCK.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST, POST FREE.

BANJOS! S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BEER AND STOUT.

WE desire to call special attention to the undermentioned brands, for which we are sole Agents in this Presidency. We can strongly recommend them as being in every way suitable for consumption in India, as they have been specially brewed of a light gravity to meet the prevailing taste.

READ BROTHERS' BOTTLING.

BASS'S ALE, "Dog's-head" bottling—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... Rs. 17 4 Cash.
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... " 24 0 "

GUINNESS' STOUT, "Dog's-head" bottling—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... " 17 4 "
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... " 24 0 "

JOHN AITCHISON & Co., EDINBURGH.

LIGHT BRILLIANT ALE, "Chariot" brand—
Per case of 4 dozen quarts ..... " 22 0 "
Per case of 8 dozen pints ..... " 30 0 "

GEO. YOUNGER AND SON, ALLOA.

INDIA PALE ALE, "Revolver" brand—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... " 16 8 "
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... " 22 8 "
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons ..... " 60 0 "

WILLIAM McEWAN.

INDIA PALE ALE—
Per hogshead of about 52 gallons ..... " 00 0 "

PILSENER BEER.

PRUSCHOPPEN, our own selection—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts ..... " 16 8 "
Per case of 6 dozen pints ..... " 22 8 "

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND MESSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

GUYOT'S TAR CAPSULES
CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulnary Phthisimos irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

The Capsules are specially recommended to those persons who have an aversion for the taste of Tar as a drink, and two or three them taken before meals possess the same medicinal properties as the Table spoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution.

The name of Guyot is stamped on each Capsule, and the labels bear E. Guyot's signature protected in three colours, without which none are genuine.

Manufactory—19 rue Jacob, Paris.

Agents in Bombay—TREACHER & Co., Ld., KEMP & Co., Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER, MACKINNON & Co., Ld.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOM

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.
Cathedral High Schools Aquatic Competitions, Back Bay Baths, 2-30 p.m.
Bombay Ramblers, Bandstand, 4-30 p.m.
Volunteer Parade, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
Dinner to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, at the Byculla Club.
Moonlight Excursion around the Harbour, 8-30 p.m.
Concert, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd :—Taif (s), from Mauritius. Yesterday :—Kokisau (s), and Chanda (s), from Calcutta; Pomba (s), Bisreh ; and Kaiser-i-Hind (s), Shanghai.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Satara (s), for Coast and Karachi ; Madura (s), Zanzibar, Mozambique, &c. ; Rosetta (s), Marseilles, &c. ; and Yesso (s), Antwerp.

A BOAT SWAMPED.—A jolly boat laden with firewood, belonging to Messrs. Shepherd and Co., got swamped on Thursday off Mody Bunder.

THE HOMEWARD MAIL.—Mr. G. Clark was an additional passenger by the s.s. Rosetta, which sailed with the Europe mails yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s.s. Coromandel, will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 6 a.m.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 15th January 1887, was 50,876 maunds, and in money Rs. 20,198.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—The Hon. Secretary acknowledges with thanks the following donations :—B. R. Mody, Esq., Rs. 25. A Catholic (L.M.V.), Rs. 5 (monthly subscription).

FOR GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in the last month was 2,597, the daily average being 83. The total new admissions were 1,085, and the number of children vaccinated 145.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—The moonlight excursion in the harbour, to which we drew attention the other day, takes place this evening, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 8-30. The usual attractions in the shape of a band and refreshments will be provided.

REPORTED THEFT.—Gunga, a Hindoo widow, living at Duncan Road, reported to the police that a lodger named Tookaram Narayen, during her absence on Thursday, broke open her box and stole sundry gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 96, and absconded.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Roodra Nankoo, *alias* Ramchunder Nankoo, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of being found loitering by night at Ripon Road, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. Accused admitted three previous convictions, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—Shapoorjee Bazonjee, against whom there appeared a register of two previous convictions, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of trespassing in the dwelling house of Peter Leo, a sub-inspector in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality, at Falkland Road, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE.—On Thursday, about midnight, police constable 1246 B. observed smoke issuing out of a tinman's shop on the Parell Road, named Noorbhoy Hyderbhoy. The shop being closed, the policeman forced it open and found two planks on fire, which was at once put out. The origin of the fire is attributed to the careless use of a forge, which was not put out after the workmen had left the shop on the evening previous. The damages were nominal.

OBTAINING MONEY BY IMPERSONATION.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Butterfield charged Bhaichand Coverdand, *alias* Purbut Naksi, before Mr. Ryan, with having obtained Rs. 250 by false impersonation. It appeared the accused somehow learnt that there were several outstanding debts due to a Memon merchant named Hajee Jan Mahomed Joosuf, and having possessed himself of some documents he went to the merchants owing the money. On his representing himself as the servant of the Memon merchant, two of the creditors paid him sums of money amounting to Rs. 250. The accused spent the money, and finding his game so lucrative attempted to palm himself off as the complainant's servant to another creditor. The latter, however, suspected him, and while making inquiries as to who he was, learnt that he was an impostor and handed him over to the police. Mr. D'Souza appeared for the accused and pleaded guilty, but asked the Court to deal leniently with him. Mr. Ryan convicted prisoner on two charges, and sentenced him to three years' hard labour in the House of Correction.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

THE following are the final entries for the Bombay Gymkhana Cup :—

Capt. L. L. Steele's	ch cb p Rossaldar.
Mr. Hugh Pease's	b a p Kismet.
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a p Khadaric.
" "	g a p Storm.
Aga Jungoo Shah's	b a p Consolation.
Mr. Maurice's	b a p Better Days.
" "	w a p White Duck.
Mr. Sealey's	g a p Arab Lad.

AN ALLEGED FALSE CLAIM.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr J. Warden, Acting Second Judge, Hunsa Kulla and others, a firm of Marwarree money-lenders, sought to recover the sum of Rs. 186 from Govind Choonilall, who is the owner of a large native confectioner's shop at Pydownie, as being the amount of a promissory note alleged to have been passed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiffs on the 21st June 1884. Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, for the defendant. It was contended on behalf of the defence, that the defendant never executed the note as falsely alleged, and that on the day in question he was at Mathura in order to celebrate the marriage ceremony of his brother. When the suit came on for hearing before his Honour on the 10th December last, the defendant obtained an order to examine his witnesses under a commission at Mathura. The Court at Mathura examined the witnesses, and the commission was duly returned to this Court.

Evidence was then gone into, after, which his Honour was of opinion that the plaintiffs failed to prove the execution of the promissory note sued upon.

Mr. Hormusjee thereupon applied for leave to withdraw the suit, as his clients had no opportunity given to them to cross-examine the witnesses at Mathura, and that the commission was issued *ex parte*.

Mr. Davur objected to the withdrawal of the suit, and asked for costs, as his client had been sued falsely.

His Honour allowed the suit to be withdrawn, and ordered the plaintiffs to pay to the defendant Rs. 45 as professional costs.

THE COTTON CROP IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE following is the official report on the prospects of the cotton crop in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for :—

"The present area exceeds that of the previous year by 205,975 acres and the 'normal' area by 447,876 acres, or taking 100 to denote the normal area of the present crop stands at 181. This large excess is chiefly due to the early setting in of the monsoons and the generally favourable season. The large excess over last year is in some measure due to the wholesale destruction by floods of large tracts of cotton in 1885.

"Condition.—The information under this head has been obtained from the selected zamindars of districts. The average condition of the crop according to their bulletins is noted below :—

The Doab	70	
Bundelkhand	40	Taking 100 to
Rohilkhand and Tarai	66	represent full
Benares Division and Jaunpur	50	average crop
Oudh	50	

"Outturn.—Adopting the standards of full outturn accepted last year, and modifying them in proportion to the condition of the present crop, the total outturn of the 1886 crop would be 45,000 tons. If the local consumption be put at ½ of a lb. per head of population, which is believed to be very near the mark, the total quantity required for local consumption would be about 15,000 tons, leaving 30,000 tons for export.

"Stocks and trade.—The total outturn estimated last year was 40,003 tons ; the nett export by rail from 1st October 1885 to 30th September 1886 amounted to 38,370 tons. Traffic by road was not registered during the year ; in 1878-79 the imports from Rewah, Native Bundelkhand, Gwalior, Rajputana, and the neighbouring districts of the Punjab amounted to 11,967 tons ; the imports from Bundelkhand and Gwalior during 1885-86 have, according to the merchants of Cawnpore, been much larger than in 1878-79. Taking the total imports by road at 15,000 tons the supplies left out of the previous crop was a little over 1,000 tons :—

		Amounted Total.
Outturn of 1886 crop	40,000	
Imports by road during 1885-86	15,000	
		55,000
Export by rail ditto	38,370	
Local consumption	15,000	
		53,370
Balance left in stock		1,630

Thus the stock of cotton in the United Provinces at the end of the harvest may be estimated at 45,630 tons."

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilino" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush, produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Florilino" is entirely composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 4.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

APPLICATION TO HAVE A CASE RE-HEARD.

NEUMAN *vs.* MAX MINCK.

THE Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, for the applicant and defendant, asked for a week's adjournment as they had not been able to see the exhibits in the case. They had applied to Mr. Spencer for the original documents, but he had refused to part with them until the present application had been disposed of. Probably it was meant that the exhibits should remain on the record to be sent up to the High Court ; but there was no reason why they should not get copies. They were the applicant's exhibits, some 50 or 60 letters, which were not returned to him. Mere copying them would cost a pretty large sum.

The Chief Justice inquired if application had been made to the Judge, Mr. Spencer, for leave to take copies.

Mr. Telang said they had applied for the originals, but if they could not get them, they would have to ask for copies.

Their Lordships made no order beyond adjourning the matter for a week.

THE SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY SUIT.

JUGMOHUNDAS MUNGULDAS *vs.* SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, for the plaintiff, appear to show cause against the rule obtained by the first defendant for stay of execution of the decree in respect of costs, and against the motion for stay of proceedings in the office of the Commissioner for taking accounts. The learned counsel said his client was prepared to withdraw his appeal to the Privy Council on condition of the first defendant also withdrawing his appeal according to the undertaking in that respect given by his counsel, Mr. Inverarity.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, for the first defendant, stated that Mr. Inverarity was at present absent from Bombay, and asked that the matter should stand over until next week.

The Chief Justice said he thought it had better stand over ; and it was accordingly adjourned.

FEBRUARY 5.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

45-86—In person—Haji Mahomed Aladita *vs* Meera Mohidin and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

16-87—Little, S, F and N—Hirabai *vs* Karamali Khakeebhoy—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

Long Causes.

416-86—Little, S F and N—Khetsey Dewji *vs* Veerji Kurrumsey—Man, and D.

428-86—Macfarlane, E and H—Haji Salo Mahomed Haji Mahomed *vs* Mahomed Fakir Mahomed —In person.

432-86—Little, F and N—Cursondas Natha and others *vs* Sudoo Suntoojí—Tobin and R.

398-86—Wilkin and B—Hansraj Vussondas *vs* Bhika Bhimji and others—Craigie, L and O.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

505-85—Payne, G. and S.—Haji Moosa Adum *vs.* Zulikabai and others—Khunderao M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

405-86—Crawford and B—Raoji Venayekrao Juggonnath Shunkersett *vs* Luxmibai—Craigie, L and O.

408-86—Mirza H K—Cursetji Pestonji Tarachund *vs* Rustomji Dossabhoy Vessoogara and others—In person.

238-85—Payne, G and S—Heerji Ramji *vs* Sowji Dhurumsey—Crawford and B.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the last case on the calendar was tried before Mr. Justice Hart and a common jury.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY A POST MASTER.

Shaik Adum, a middle-aged Mahomedan, who was employed as post master of the Indian Government Post Office at Bushire, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a public servant in that he, on the 9th January, 15th January, and 10th April 1885, misappropriated sums of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 2,000, respectively, out of the moneys entrusted to him. He was further charged with having altered an entry of Rs. 2,111 in the cash account into one of Rs. 1,111, and another entry of Rs. 4,672-11 into one of Rs. 2,672-11 ; and further with inaccurately adding up the cash day book and incorrectly preparing it. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson with Mr. Chitty, instructed by Mr. Little, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Rivett-Carnac for the defence. The jury was empannelled after several challenges on both sides. The accused was allowed to sit by his counsel to give instructions.

Mr. Macpherson, in addressing the jury, said the evidence in the case consisted mainly of entries in books. The prisoner was an old public servant, having been employed in the Bushire Post Office for some sixteen years. In 1886, however, some misappropriations committed in the Bushire Post Office were brought to light. It was the prisoner's duty to keep three different books. A great portion of the entries in the books related to the transmission of money orders from Bushire to different parts of the world. One of the books was the journal of money orders issued from the Post Office, and in that book it was the prisoner's duty to enter particulars of the orders sent. The other offices in the Persian Gulf sent up their accounts to the prisoner at the head office, and of those he entered up the particulars in his book. The next book was the cash day book containing entries of the receipts and payments in the office during the day. Money orders being the chief factor in the transactions, they formed many items which the prisoner was bound to enter up in his book. The third was the cash account book, which contained the totals of the cash day book and certain other transactions, including the transactions of the head office. There was a periodical examination of the prisoner's books by an officer from the head office of the department ; but the prisoner so manipulated the accounts as to keep up proper appearances on the surface. What the prosecution alleged was that the prisoner so manipulated the figures in his accounts for the inspection of the supervising officer as to make the totals appear all right, by now and then dropping a thousand rupees in the account. Prisoner had also to send up accounts to to the head office in Calcutta ; but he took care to send the right figures in the account for January 1886, which he sent up to Calcutta. Accordingly, when the accounts were examined there, they took up the bundle of money orders sent up by the prisoner, and on checking them with the accounts found the totals to tally. It was only in reference to the Bushire accounts that prisoner had manipulated and made what were false entries. Those entries were admittedly in his handwriting, and therefore there could not be much dispute regarding them. The defence probably would be that the entries were all a mistake made at a time when the prisoner alleged his eyes were bad. He had made a number of statements to the Postal authorities *in trying* to explain the false entries ; and it was difficult to know which of them he would put forward before the Court. There was not a word of reasonable explanation in them. If he had to was too ill at the time to give full explanations, and would do so afterwards ; but he had not done it to this day. The journal showed that, on the 9th January, prisoner had received Rs. 2,111 for some twenty or thirty money orders which were issued on that day. There was no question about it ; they were in the prisoner's handwriting, which he had admitted. It was his duty to enter the amount in the cash day book, and he had done it correctly ; but in adding up the balance of the previous day, which was Rs. 5,000 odd, and which would have made a total of Rs. 7,000 odd, he dropped a thousand rupees. In the cash account book, he entered not Rs. 2,111 as he ought to have done, but only Rs. 1,111. Some five or six erasures had been made in the accounts in altering the entries into Rs. 1,111, and so the Rs. 1,000 had been made to disappear from the cash day book and the cash account. Passing now to the 15th January, they would find that, in the same page of the cash day book, there was a balance carried forward of Rs. 3,449. This with the preceding balance of Rs. 9,264 would make a total of Rs. 12,000 odd, but the prisoner had dropped another thousand rupees and entered the total as Rs. 11,000 odd only. The prosecution said it was incredible that that could have been the result of anything but an intentional manipulation of the accounts. On totalling up the figures down to the 23rd January 1886, prisoner entered the total at Rs. 27,000 ; but in carrying it forward two days later, he dropped two thousand rupees and made the total Rs. 25,000 only. Unless the inspector lighted on these particular miscalculations, the totals of the journal and of the cash day book would appear to correspond. Finally they came to a total of Rs. 4,104, but they find that in the corresponding account sent up to Calcutta, the total was given at Rs. 6,104, the prisoner having dropped two thousand rupees in the other account. During the whole of this time in January the prisoner was the only person in charge of the books in the Bushire office. With regard to the sum of Rs. 2,000 which disappeared on the 10th April, the learned counsel said the misappropriation must have been made between the inspection in February and that in April. The account current sent to the Calcutta office corresponded with the journal of money orders issued. A discrepancy of Rs. 2,000 was discovered, and a telegram was sent to the Bushire Post Office that Rs. 2,000 were missing. The prisoner then credited Rs. 2,000 more and tided over the difficulty ; but he dropped the amount two months later. He sent no account current for February to Calcutta, and afterwards falsely pretended that he had sent it. Taking up the cash day book, they would find a total of Rs. 2,672. That was carried forward to the next day, and so until a total of Rs. 9,000 was arrived at, but which the prisoner had altered into Rs. 7,000. There were a number of other alterations to which the learned counsel referred ; and then called evidence for the prosecution.

The first witness called was Mr. E. R. Jardine, Superintendent and Examiner of Accounts, Persian Gulf Post Offices, Bombay Division, who had examined the prisoner's books and found the defalcations. The witness's examination was continued till 6 p.m., when the Court adjourned until to-day (Saturday).

PROFESSOR DARMESTETER AND THE PARSIS.

THE following is the full text of the lecture delivered by Professor Darmesteter at the Bai Bhikajee Shapurjee Bengali Parsee Girls' School on Wednesday :—

Sir Jamshidji Jijibhoy and Gentlemen,—The very kind and too flattering words in which the chairman introduced me to you make it very difficult for me to answer. It is always embarrassing to meet with such high compliments, and any demur, on my part, however sincere, may look like false modesty. Perhaps the best I have to do is to accept them simply, not as being paid to myself, but to European science in general and more particularly to French science, which was first on the field in this scientific domain, and, in most departments of your studies, had the honour of the initial discovery. But I should be ungrateful if I did not seize this opportunity to express publicly what I feel for the kind, ready and liberal assistance never asked for in vain and more often proffered in anticipation of the wish, which I always found at your hands, here, at Poona, at Nausari, at Surat. Your Dasturs in the last century had not been so liberal and so open to Anquetil Du Perron, but the times are strangely changed. I lately made a pilgrimage to Surat, the birthplace of our studies, and visited the ruins of the French factory where Anquetil began his work ; and thinking of the difficulties of every sort he had to encounter, I could not help feeling ashamed to find everything made so easy to me, to find every body so helping, so glad to oblige, whether he was Herbad or Behdin, Shahanasi or Kadimi, Bhagaria or Minochihrhomi. Being unable to thank adequately all those amongst you to whom I am particularly indebted, I shall thank the whole community in thanking two of its representatives here, our Chairman, Sir Jamshidji, who has kindly placed this lecture under the patronage of a name quite historical in your annals, and the organiser of this lecture, my friend, Mr. Cama, who has always been and is still the Providence of the Avesta scholars of Europe, and promotes now the progress of science by the indefatigable assistance he lends to their efforts, as he did formerly by his own scientific researches.

When I was asked to offer you my reflections on some point of your history, I found so many subjects on which I should have liked to exchange ideas with you, that I was seriously embarrassed by the difficulty of choosing. However, I thought, that having to address you only once, the best I had to do was to tell you why I am amongst you, or to put things in a less egotistic form, to explain to you the reasons of the strange interest which is felt amongst European scholars for your religion, your language, your literature, and which seems to be so much out of proportion with your numbers, with the extent of your Holy Writ and its apparent influence in the world. It is a tale that is most glorious to your nation, and I should have refrained from telling it here, lest I should be accused and should accuse myself of pandering your national pride, were it not that at the same time, like all tales of hereditary glory, it entails upon you certain definite and unavoidable duties from which the Parsi community, I know, will not shrink.

The point of view of scholars has changed many times, since the year, ever memorable in the history of Zoroastrian studies, 1771, when Anquetil Du Perron published the first European translation of your Sacred Books and the first account of your ceremonies and customs. New discoveries inside the Iranian domain or on the bordering once have, more than once, brought in new ideas, opened new fields of research, and changed the perspective of science, and if I can say so, the direction of the interest. I shall not trace the history of those changes, which is, in fact, the history of science itself, however interesting it may be. I shall survey the question from our present knowledge, as five generations of scholars have made it, and shall try to show what are the different teachings that the Avesta scholar of the day—taking the term in its widest meaning—can expect and must ask from an intelligent study of your literature.

As Zoroastrians, the whole of your national and moral life centers in that small book, the Avesta. But that small book, which is to you before all your Sacred Book, and which could hardly be anything greater, is to us something else besides : it is the best, the fullest, the clearest witness that has come to us of the life of ancient Iran, in all its aspects. The religious, moral, linguistical life of one of the greatest empires that ever was is obscurely involved in its pages and it is the task of Avesta scholars to develope it and to bring it to light. Till the discovery of the Avesta, ancient Iran had left a great name, but nothing more : the ruins at Persepolis spoke of a great past, but did not say what it was ; the cuneiform inscriptions were mute, and the meagre accounts of the Greeks, the partial accounts of the Musulmans, were our only sources of information, one scanty and unsafe indeed. The Avesta was the magic word that opened that past so closely sealed, and, when all its pages are fully understood, with that one book, we shall know more of the social and mental evolution of the old Iranians than we are ever likely to know of old India, with her four Vedas and her magnificent array of Brahmanas and Upanishads.

When we, Europeans, open that book, the first thing that strikes us is that it is written in a mysterious alphabet and in a language unknown to us. And the first question that suggests itself is : What is that language, by whom was it spoken, and to what family does it belong ? That language, once deciphered, reveals to us a system of religion perfectly original, wonderfully elaborated to the last detail ; and the questions arises : When and where did that religion originate ? What was the religious state of the people to whom it was brought ? What are its historical relations to the surrounding religions ? How did it influence them at various times, or was it influenced by them ? Then, after the linguist, after the student of political and religious history, comes the moralist who wants to gauge the moral value of that religion, to ascertain whether its teaching was a dead word or a living word, and whether in the message it brought to one nation there is a word for all nations ?

Let us speak first of the language of your book, the so called Zend language. That language had great difficulty in making its rights to existence acknowledged by the European scholars of the last century. William Jones, the celebrated founder of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, and who ought to have known better, declared it to be a forgery of your Dasturs, palmed upon the credulity of Anquetil. It must be said that, twenty years later, the study of Sanscrit having been founded in the interval by Colebrooke and the great English scholars of the Calcutta schools, William Jones was the first to recognise and proclaim the close affinity of Zend to Sanscrit ; but he was so struck with the similarities as to make Zend a mere dialect of Sanscrit, on the same stage as the Pracrit or Pali dialects. His theory reigned in England and in Germany till 1833, when Eugene Burnouf, in his memorable "Commentaire sur le Yasna," deciphered the text of the Avesta, fixed the grammatical forms of its language, drew the general outlines of its lexicon, and showed to the evidence that Zend, though closely allied to Sanscrit, is not a Hindoo dialect, but represents one of the old languages of Persia."

Two years after the publication of the "Commentaire sur le Yasna," and following the impulse given by it, the cuneiform inscriptions of the Achaemenian kings were deciphered at the same time by Burnouf in Paris, by Lassen in Bonn, and by (Sir) Henry Rawlinson in Persia : they revealed a language, closely allied to language of the Avesta, though independent of it. Another great scholar, Jules Oppert, showed that modern Persian is descended from that dialect. Then came the bright days of the Pahlvi, which appeared to be the intermediate link between old Persian and modern Persian. The key to the knowledge of Pehlvi, that language apparently so complicated both in its writing and its structure, had been given as early as 1793 by Sylvestre de Sacy, who, during the worst days of the Revolution, sat peacefully deciphering the inscriptions of the Sassanian kings. His discovery was left sterile for more than forty years, when it was taken up by Muller, Spiegel and especially by Haug who gave to Pahlvi studies a powerful impulse, and at last by that great Pehlvi scholar, Dr. West. From all those discoveries it appears that Zend was the language of Media proper or Northern Iran ; that the old Persian was the language of Persia proper or the province of Farsistan ; that from the old Persian came the Pehlvi in the middle ages and from Pehlvi the modern Persian. It became thus possible to embrace the whole linguistical history of Iran ; but in that work of linguistical restoration, the relative richness of the Avesta text, compared with the scanty documents of the Achaemenians, makes it the foremost source of evidence and gives it, in the illustration of the Iranian dialects, the same importance as the Sanskrit possesses in the illustration of the dialects of India. It is thus that now you can see to touch the forms and the words of the Persian language, through all the stages of deformation and reformation, century by century from the lips of the peasant of to-day to the lips of King Darius and of the disciples of Zoroster ; even farther up, to the time when the common ancestors of the Rishis and of the Zarathushtrotemas spoke one and the same language, pregnant with all the dialects whichare now spoken from the sources of the Tigris to the mouths of the Ganga.

Now, from the outside of the book let us pass to the inside, from the word to the meaning, from the language to the religion it embodies ; to that religion of Zoroaster, of which the renown had come down to us, with a halo of sanctity, through the records of the classical writers ; which had preoccupied the last thoughts of Greek philosophy ; which had troubled the dreams of many a mystic of our own middle ages, and which in the last century the age of scepticism and incredulity had still such a power of fascination that, on the sight of a few Zend pages, a young man, hardly twenty, would leave his country and cross alone through India, all ablaze with war, to go and gather the mysterious books and learn their meaning from their last interpreters. What is that religion, I have not to teach you : it is a subject on which I have more to learn from you than you have to learn from me. I want only to say a few words about its origin and its development. The question of its origin is one of the most obscure in that domain of Comparative Theology where everything is obscure. This however seems pretty certain that, before the constitution of Zoroastrism, there was between Iran and India the same close affinity in their religions as was in their languages. The Avesta and the Veda have still many gods and many myths in common, and the points of contact are so striking in spite of not less striking differences that some of the former students of the Avesta were led to make Zoroaster the chief of a sort of crusade against the Vedic religion. I believe that this theory cannot stand a close enquiry, and as far as I see, it has no longer any adherent in Europe. What is more like is that the old religion of Iran, which to all the real extent which, in the old Vedic, and more loosely of the Homeric mythology, underwent a thorough change, either the by the slow and continued effort of a school of moralists and philosophers, or to use the language of your tradition, by the revelation of an inspired Prophet. That change can be defined : the attribution of a moral character to all the powers which, in the old religion, were active in a mythical character and more generally, the attribution of a moral character to all the powers in the world. The whole of Zoroastrism is there ; for this led a step farther, to the classification of all the powers in the world into two opposite series, to their systematical opposition and, to crown the drama of the world with a vision of hope, to the assumption that goodwill prevail and that everything will be all right at last. In the religious history of the world, there is only one revolution that can be compared with that, though it is very different in the materials on which it was operated : it is the revolution which, nearly in the same part of the world and perhaps at the same time, transformed the old Semitic polytheism of the Hebrews and after several generations of Prophets, from Isaiah to Ezekiel, out of the God of a tribe made a God for all nations and all men.

To fix the time of Zoroaster or the Zoroastrian revolution is to this day a desperate question. Between the Greek tradition that liberally makes Zoroaster live 6,000 years before the Trojan war, and your own tradition which modestly makes him appear two hundred and fifty-eight years before Alexander, the safest plan is to keep the question open for the time being, and to wait patiently for further historical evidence. One thing at least seems certain, namely that the Zoroastrian revolution was complete at the time of the first Greek account of the Magian religion that is to say in the fifth century, B. C., in the time of Herodotus and king Artaxerxes, who, according to your tradition, was the grandson of Kai Vishtasp, the first proselyte and the first soldier of Zoroaster.

As to the place where Zorostrism was born and on its spread and further development, we are less in the dark. The data in the Avesta, in your traditional books and in the records which I found their way in similar sources to the Musulman historians agree with the constant testimony of the classical writers in pointing to Media as the native place of Zoroaster and the Magi and as the cradle of Zoroastrism. From Media it went to Bactria, and the memory of its struggles against the pagan tribes or states there has left a lasting and poetical echo in the epic cycle of Gushtasp. From the north it spread southwards ; to what extent it conquered Persia proper in the time of the Achaemenian kings, is a question still much vexed amongst European scholars, and on which I am not prepared to offer you a definite opinion. We lose sight of it after Alexander during the Greek and the Parthian rule : still we feel its presence all over the world. In the first century before Christ, it presents the west, disguised with its gods and longing for a higher ideal, with the worship of Mithra and the renovation for eternal life through the blood of Sarsaok. Mithra, the unconquered God of light, kept the empire of the souls for nearly three centuries, during the long interreign between Jupiter, old and worn out, and Jesus still growing. In the next century Strabo introduces us to a Deri Mihr in Lydia, we see the fire of Ormazd going forwards with its priests, probably in the suite of Persian merchants, as we see it now spreading from Bombay to Hongkong, to Shanghai and to the rock of Aden. In the third century, we see Zoroastrism enthroned with the new dynasty of Sassan, identified with the Iranian nationality itself, and becoming the religion of the State all through Iran. After six centuries of prosperity comes the Arab invasion, the Avesta is silenced, the Atash Kadas are extinguished, and here you are, the remnants of a nation and the last witnesses of a religion that overshadowed half the world.

All this story is not told in the Avesta, but it is not possible to understand it without knowing the Avesta, as it is impossible to understand the Avesta without knowing that story. The Avesta is the ray of light, the column of fire, that guides the historian through the wilderness of Iranian history, illuminates the scanty documents preserved from the Achaemenian and Sassanian period, gives a meaning to the vague and obscure accounts of foreign writers, Greek, Latin, Jew, Armenian, Chinese. The Avesta, is again, the leading thread through that dasda of sects and heresies which sprung out around Ormazd and Ahriman in the beginning of the Christian era, which, under the name of Gnosticism, troubled the first centuries of the new Church ; which, under the name of Manicheism, convulsed Persia herself, and when stamped out there, went and brought a sort of counterfeit Mazdaism to all the quarters of the world, to Turkestan and China, to the coast of the Coromandel, to Bulgaria and even as far as France, to the coasts of our Province. And even the author of the Coran, how often did he not borrow from that book which his successors wanted to tear to pieces! Though he devoted to the eternal fire the Arab minstrel who sang of Rustem and Isfendyar, yet he listened willingly to Salman the Parsi telling him of the Bridge of Holl. Most of the sects that later on tore Islam in Persia are only the old religion in disguise ; they are the revolt of the old spirit, or at least it seffort to adapt the new dogma to its own instincts and traditions. The Shiya sect and that doctrine of an Imam, sent from above to rule the earth from generation to generation, could be born only in the country of Jemshid and Feridun, and was a revival of the divine right of Kayanides ; even that Mahdi, who from the first century of Islam, made his appearance in the world as a herald of the last days and of the enternal reparation, was only the Mahomedan form of Him whom you call Saoshyant, but whose advent, more wisely and with a better sense of the worldly realities, you threw back into a more distant faturity. A great religion never dies : even when annihilated by sword and fire, it still lives on, it survives and is recognised, in many hearts that ignore it : Persia could burn the Avesta, recite the Coran; forget the name of Zoroaster and Ormasd for the name of Mahomed and Allah, and the twenty-one words of the Honover for the eight words of the Kalima : still the inner soul of the popular religion remained unchanged. All the genii and demons, the jinns, devs and Paris, which had filled the rivers, the mountains and the deserts, reigned on peacefully in their empire, as if no change had taken place in the temples ; and for the mass of the nation nothing was changed, neither on the earth, nor in hell nor in the heavens.

You see how far beyond what seems to be its natural field extends the action of your Sacred Book. No scholar can wants to know and understand the Persia of Islam can ignore that [illegible]. The masterpiece of medieval Persia, the Shahnama of Firdusi, is a monument raised to your historical tradition, a magnificent commentary on that part of the Avesta which contains the fragments of your old epic lore. No student of the Persian epic will understand Firdusi and his followers, if he has not traced the stream of poetry to its Avestean source, and any interpreter of that part of the Avesta is sure to stumble and grope in the dark who will not look, through its scattered ruins, to the bright and unfailing ray that falls from the heights of the Shah Nama.

Thus far I have told you only of the historical importance of the Avesta and of its value in the eyes of the scholar. But there is for every religion a much higher question than to know how far it has extended its rule and how many souls it has mastered. That question is : what has been, what is its power for good ?—An old fanciful etymology of Zoroaster's name was The Living Word. The etymology is certainly wrong, though I cannot present you with the right one ; still the man who first proposed it had wonderfully expressed the essence of Zoroastrism. The religion of Zoroaster was a religion of life, in the noblest sense of the word ; it brought to its followers two things, of which the old Aryan religions in the midst of which it rose had no idea, or only a dim apperception ; those two things were : moral duty and hope. A man armed with those two weapons can calmly face life and fate. I would not speak slightly of a part of the creeds of India ; one has a greater admiret than I am of the grand metaphysical constructions of Brahmanism, and I believe that no philosophy ever dreamed such grand and magnificent visions of the world of Fate and the Infinite, as were seen in the stillness of the forest by the authors of the Aranyakas. But India was too much absorbed in the infinite to think much of those atoms, the earth and man ; the problems of philosophical problems stifled in her heart the cry of conscience searching for a guidance, and when Buddha she turned herself to the moral problem, she found no solution but in *Nirvana*. In Islam that moral *feeling is strong* to the utmost, and I think, for my own part, that one does not generally do sufficient justice to the high and ennobling aspects of Islam, to that feeling of universal fraternity amongst the faithful to that intensity of faith, that may sometimes border on fanaticism, but makes men ready to die for their creed. Pascal said : *Je crois une religion dont les temoins se font égorger*. But that very intensity of faith, that makes the Musulman so strong against man makes him weak against fate, for the condition of all progress is *not to submit*. But to go on struggling against odds, when everything seems desperate, it is necessary to have a faith that orders us to act and to hope ; and the Zoroastrian faith not only gives its followers a moral rule through life, not only directs "his heart, his tongue, his hand" teaching him "good thought, good word, good deed," but it tells him that that the Good will prevail at last, if he does his duty ; that a son of the Prophet, Saoshyant, will come and open the eternal reign of Ormazd and exterminate the evil from the world. The poorest the meanest Zoroastrian in the world knows that he is born a soldier of Saoshyant and that Ormazd will conquer through him. No creed could give greater dignity to life ; raise man, as man, nearer the God above, imbue him deeper with a sense that "life is earnest" and worth living. He who is sure that he will win if he tries will win ; and this is why, after so many storms and through so many catastrophes you are here, ahead of India, ahead in the race of progress, with the face, as of yore, turned still to the light. That dogma of hope, that belief that everything will be all right some day on the earth does not belong exclusively to Zoroastrism ; but whatever it appeared it was fruitful with fruits of life. That belief in the advent of Saoshyant and in the final victory of the good is the same which in the old Testament was called *Messianism* and which modern philosophy, in a more abstract and less coloured form calls the *belief in Progress*.

It is a great title of nobility to you to be the heirs and representatives of the religion that first, in the Aryan world, pronounced the victory of God and gave a meaning and an object to human life. And this is why that religion of yours, though you are only a few, belongs to humanity as well as to yourselves ; this is why European scholars come here to gather from your lips the tradition of your ancestors, and search eagerly for all the remains of the past. I have already told how nobly you receive them and how deeply they feel your kindness. But, however grateful they may be to you for your assistance, there is something else, something more they will ask you ; it is your co-operation. There is a task which they cannot undertake and which you can, a task which must be performed if you want Zoroastrian studies to make a real advance. What threatens to sterilise those studies is the scantiness of texts, that makes scholars turn over again and again a few documents, always the same, which they have yielded nearly all they can yield to the actual state of knowledge, so that the research turns round in a closed area without advancing, and too often wastes itself in baseless speculations and idle controversies. Science of any sort, whether it deals with history, or languages, or nature, must live on facts; and, for philology and history, facts are given by texts. Now you have a large unedited literature, out of reach in Europe, and which alone can give research the materials wanted. I know of more than one controversy which has made much ink flow here or in Europe, and which could be settled at once with one line from some one of those manuscripts. That edited literature is threefold, and contains Pehlvi, Persian and Gujarati books. I enumerate them in the order of their relative importance and the urgency of publication. I know that Pehlvi literature is not popular with everybody either in Europe or here : in Europe there are scholars who object strongly to it, because Pehlvi is an awkward and uncouth language which has not the polish and the elegance of Sanscrit, and because the Pehlvi translations of the Avesta rather rudely trouble them in their clever etymological speculations on that fifth of the Vedas, called the Avesta. I am sorry to say that here also I have heard expression given now and then to a feeling of the same kind, though inspired by different motives : there seems to prevail the idea that the Pehlvi literature is not much worth the trouble its study requires and that all the effort of the research must be brought to bear on the Avesta and the Gathas. I believe that no sufficient justice is done to the immense historical value of the Pehlvi literature, and I beg to state emphatically that no real progress will be made as long as those books are left to sleep in the dust. You have, for instance in Bombay two copies of the original Bundehesh, your book of Genesis, which are the oldest, the most complete known to exist, which contain twice as much matter as that fragmentary Bundehesh that has been published and translated and commented upon so many times in Europe, and are full of new and valuable information on some of the most vexed points of the Zoroastrian creed. Any man with the fe

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 4.

THE less excited state of feeling on the Continent which we noticed yesterday must have been of very short duration, for Reuter's London financial telegram of last evening is indicative of even a more alarming phase of public opinion than before; and a fall of 1½ per cent. in French Rentes, and of ¾ per cent. in Consols, showed that a state of panic again prevailed on the Continental Bourses; and this is confirmed by a political telegram of to-day's date. Rentes now stand at 105¼; and Consols at 99⅞. Indian Sterling Loan is still quoted at 100½; and there is no change in Bar Silver (at 47d.), or in Government Rupee Paper. The Indian Council sold a lakh more Bills on Bombay yesterday at Is. 6 1-32d.; and the same amount of Transfers at Is. 6 3-32d.—an advance of 1-32d. in each case. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £70,000 in Silver, and £50,000 Gold, all for this port.

The Bank of England lowered its rate of Discount yesterday to 4 per cent; and the market rate for short London Bills, and for Indian 6 months' Sight Paper, which stood at 3 per cent., was reduced to 2½ per cent. The usual weekly statement issued by the Bank of England showed that the Bank's Reserve had increased by 1 per cent., and stood at 48 per cent. of its Liabilities.

Reuter reports a fall of £5 in the shares of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in London yesterday. This decline, following a drop of £21 on the previous day, is stated to be owing to losses which the Bank has sustained through the failure of a firm in Manilla, but particulars of which have not yet been made public. The shares of the Chartered and Chartered Mercantile Banks were unchanged.

Wheat was firmer in London yesterday, and Club No. 2 was quoted 6d. higher at 34s. 3d. per quarter. Linseed was called quiet, and Calcutta Seed was 2d. lower at 41s. per quarter to arrive.

Cotton was quiet in Liverpool both for spot and arrivals. The sales were on a fair scale—12,000 bales, but of these only 700 bales were Surats, which is a decided falling off from the late proportion shown by East Indian. Prices were quite unchanged for ready stuff; but in American arrivals there was a drop of 1-32d. for all deliveries excepting Feb.March, which were only 1-64d. lower. At 9⅛ for Spot Mid-Uplands, and 6·68 for June/Futures, there was no change in New York. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 15,000 bales, against 23,000 bales and 10,000 bales for the two preceding years, respectively. The following are the comparative totals up to yesterday :—

	1887	1886	1885
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Five days' Receipts	103,000	99,000	65,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,388,000	4,185,000	4,166,000

COTTON.—There has been little doing in our market for this staple to-day, but native sellers are steady in their rates, and, generally, decline forward contracts. Almost all that has been done to-day has been in the way of cancelling contracts by European buyers, and in this line we hear of some 500 bales of Good Julgaum for February delivery having been settled at Rs. 170, and a few lots of Khangaum for February-March delivery, at Rs. 177. Natives would buy Bhownuggur for April-May delivery, but there are few sellers, unless at quotations above the market rate. For near delivery there are still sellers of Fine Bhownuggur at Rs. 193-4 per candy. We quote :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.	Delivery.
Bengals	127-30	138-40	147-52	Ready. Feb.
Broach	207-8	"	210-11	March. "
Dholleras	179	182	193	April-May.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There is nothing worth mentioning doing in any description, Rates are nominal, and from a buyer's point of view they should be called lower; but there are few or no sellers at any price. With the above proviso we quote :—

		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p	
Fine Pessy	Old	4 8 6	Now	4 7 0	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	"	4 7 6	"	4 6 0	"
Club Delhi No. 1	"	4 3 0	"	4 4 9	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	.....	"	4 1 3	"
Linseed	"	6 2 6	"	6 4 6	"
Rape Tel. Suz.	"	.....	"	5 9 0	"

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	4,613 bales.
Wheat	14,718 cwts.
Linseed	6,643 "
Gingelly	8,382 "

FREIGHTS are steady. Some 1,500 tons have, we hear, been booked for Marseilles by the Clan Graham, and the same quantity has been engaged for Hull by a Wilson liner at 20s per ton. Cotton for Liverpool by Anchor Line steamer is being booked at 18s. 9d. per ton. Rates generally are unaltered.

EXCHANGE has been quiet all day, and transactions have been on a very small scale. Rates have receded a little, and at closing we quote them 1-32d. to 1-16d. lower than last evening for Bank demand and Telegraphic, and a possible 1-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits; say—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 5 15-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	Is. 5 29-32 to 15-16d. "
Do. 2 months' sight	Is. 6 1-32d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	Is. 6 5-32 to 3-16d. "
France, 3 months' sight	1 92½. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining to-day. Fours at one time touched 94¼d. but close at 95, which is ¼ per cent. worse than yesterday. Four-and-a-half Paper was also quoted lower, but may now be quoted nominally at 99.

SHARES.—A fair business, running chiefly in Press and Mill scrip, has been done in the Bazaar to-day, and we have to note the following changes :—City of Bombay Mill have moved up Rs. 50, say to Rs. 870; Mumma Manufacturing, Rs. 30 to Rs. 240; People of India, Rs. 25, at Rs. 135; and Framjee Petit, Rs. 5, at Rs. 650. Colaba Land and Mill are Rs. 45 lower at Rs. 670; and the following have also declined :—Jevraj Baloo, Rs. 12½, at Rs. 1,120; Hyderabad Spinning, Khatao Macconjee, Manockjee Petit, and Bombay Cotton Press, Rs. 5 each, at Rs. 325, Rs. 815, Rs. 1,212½, and Rs. 130, respectively; and Mofussil Press Rs. 2½ at Rs. 407½. The New Berar Press is also Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 510. In Miscellaneous concerns the Bombay Fire Insurance shares are Rs. 30 up, at Rs. 850; Treacher and Co. Rs. 10, at Rs. 1,175; and Badham Pile, Rs. 4, at Rs. 167. Cooper Madon are Rs. 11 down, at Rs. 76.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—The rate of Interest on demand Loans and Government Securities remains at 8 per cent.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANK.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	730 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	840 xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.	&	&			
Agra Bank	10,000	100		6 do.	158
Hong. and Shangh. Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ do.	459-10
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	111xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	7	850
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	-	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,625

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,938	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	415
Ameerchand S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	100
Ashree Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	241
Allianoo Cotton Manufg. Co. Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	615
Ballarpur S. & W. Co. Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 2½	920
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	..	375
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	815
Borar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	155
Central India S. & W. Company	2,000	500	500	Rs. 25	805
New Issue	3,000	125	..	Rs. 12½	180
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	670
Connaught Mills	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	625
City of Bombay Shares	585	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	870
Dharamsey S. & W. Co	..	..	..	..	..
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	635
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	650
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	167½
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	890
Hinguanghat Mills Ld	700	1,000	all	37½ p.a.	850
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	650	Rs. 2	825
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	3,000	500	500	Rs. 7½	1,410
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	880
Jaffar Ali Spin. Co.	1,200	500	87	14-5-7	400
Jewraj Baalioo	1,200	1,000	650	Rs. 45	1120
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	800
Khatao Mackubhoy	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	815
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	138xd.
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12½	2,300
Mahalakshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	660
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,212½
Manager Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	187½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,175
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	435
Naigaum Cotton Clean Ning Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	..	..
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	65
New Great Eastern	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	32
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	920
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	..	625
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	600	500	500	..	135
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	87
Ripon	611	1,000	611	Rs. 50	575
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,000	000	..	850
Sassoon and Allisons	..	..	..	..	1,270
Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,285
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	665
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	390
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,315	250	250	..	240
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	485
Western India S. & M Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Laksmidas Khimji & W. Co	..	1,0	..	..	720

PRESS COMPANIES.

A bar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	-	1,075
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Karrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	860
Apollo Press Co.	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
Bengal Pharsee Hosiery	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	445xd.
Braul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 10	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	130
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	610
Dholleras P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	..	120
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,335
Fort Press Co.	150	5,000	3,500	Rs. 60	1,725
Hemchand Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 35	555
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	150	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	460	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	170
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	125	..	95
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 55	407½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	510
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	112½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	360
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 7	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1225xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	..	580
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	612

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	-	-	£
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	-	-	£160

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000	200	200	} 10 } 5 p.	178
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100		162
Bagdad Co. Ld.	320	200	165	6 p.ct.	104
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	Rs. 16	
Do. New Issue	500		37	Rs. 4	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	10-3-3p.c	100xd.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	2-3p.c	681
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	6 p.c	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	15 p.ct.	112
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,700
Do. 3rd Issue	2,000	62	375	..	670
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	Rs. 5 32	104
Bombay Safty Match Co. Ld	500	100	100	6 p.ct.	101
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	11
Dyndale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	..	100
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	76
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Associa tion	5,000	100	10	Rs. 15	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	15
Karrachee Lighterage Co.	800	255	255	..	..
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	335
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	90
Mohan Building Co.	4,000	50	40	Rs. 45	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	75
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	..
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	108
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c	23
Pearce and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 5	47
Port Canning Co.	5,000	00	1,000	Rs. 1	192½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	8 p.c.	175
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	10	..	72
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	..	74
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	50	50	Rs.	1,175
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	..	185x
Western India Fire Mills	000	125	100	Rs. 125	95
M. M. Mody & Co	000	00	200	..	195

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WALKER—January 31, at Ahmednagar, the wife of J. W. Walker, C. S., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

NEWHOUSE—ABBERSTEIN—January 28, at St James' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. E. F. Mitchell, Henry James Newhouse, of Jessor, to Adeline Jane Louisa, eldest daughter of H. A. Abberstein, of Asansol.

FLOWDEN—HEADON—January 29, at Christ Church, Simla, Henry M. Plowden, to Helen, eldest daughter of the late Sir Cecil Beadon.

DEATHS.

COTTRELL—January 31, at Coimbatore, William Cottrell, from tetanus caused by the effects of a carriage accident.

COTTON—January 30, at 22, Loudon Street, Calcutta, John Delves Lynch Cotton, third son of W. Gordon G. Cotton, Public Works Department, aged 5 years.

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OF one of our Pianos with the patent improvement lately introduced by us to the Indian Public under the name of the New Tuning Apparatus an esteemed constituent writes :—
The Cottage Piano with the rigid perpendicular stringing arrangement has far exceeded my expectations. I have now had the instrument in hard use for the last eighteen months, during which time it has been subjected to rough usage by land and sea, extremes of heat and cold, dampness and dryness, the instrument has never been touched with a Tuning Key, and is now in as perfect condition in all respects as it was when leaving your warehouse. This is almost incredible, but is nevertheless a fact. You are quite at liberty to utilize this communication.
Yours truly,
Kurrachee, 21, Jan. 1887. M. P. FINCHAM.
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SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are INVITED to PAY their Contributions at their EARLIEST CONVENIENCE to the Bank of Bombay.

HENRY MORLAND,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.
Bombay, 29th January, 1887.

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A NEW FABRIC for Upholstering purposes, lining of Carriages, Bookbinding, &c., is equal in appearance and durability to REAL LEATHER.
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The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1887

THE special telegram from our London correspondent which reaches us just before going to press gives an explanation of the panic on the Continental bourses which somewhat reduces its significance—at all events from the political point of view. There would be much to account for the excitement if the German Government had given it out that they intend to go on the market for a loan of fifteen millions sterling; but our correspondent's account of the episode does not make us dependent for an explanation of it upon what is at present a mere rumour. We must be guided largely by home opinion, and home opinion does not seem yet to have been made up in favour of an imminent war. The outlook is threatening enough, but had a Continental war been imminent the English public would have diverted its attention even from a subject of such absorbing importance as the prospect of a break-up of the Salisbury Cabinet. And it is this latter subject which seems to engage public interest now, to the exclusion even of Prince Bismarck's miniatory speeches and the disquieting declarations of the Austrian Chancellor.

THE interchange of amenities between Lord Randolph Churchill and Lord Hartington shows in itself how well grounded was our information that the motive force which found vent in the resignation of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons was to be sought in the resentment of that headstrong statesman at the Whig nobleman's dominating the Conservative Cabinet, and making it subordinate its own views of policy to that of the Liberal Unionists. Lord Randolph Churchill avows the real source of his resentment in going out of his way to declare in the course of a speech in the debate on the Address, that the Liberal Unionists had been useful as a crutch to the Conservatives, but that the latter would be soon able to walk alone. To give a barb to this taunt he added that the Conservatives alone could uphold the Union. This defiance could only have been intended as a declaration of war against the Whig allies to whom Lord Salisbury had offered the Premiership and leadership of the House and anything else they might wish to have. The repudiation of the political leadership of Lord Salisbury could not have been more contemptuously expressed, had it been made in terms especially addressed to the Conservative chief. It has therefore a certain significance as indicating a determination on the part of the seceder to fight for his own policy, and to put himself forward as an opponent of Lord Salisbury, as well as of Lord Hartington and the other Liberal Unionists. The retort courteous of Lord Hartington does not carry the matter further; but it gives evidence of his feeling that it is advisable to reassure the public as to the solidity of the alliance between the Liberal Unionists and the Conservative Ministry as now constituted. It was, his lordship thought fit to say, the duty of the former to continue to make sacrifices for the Unionist cause, and he affirmed his belief that Lord Randolph's criticisms had not loosened the relationship between them and the Ministry. Lord Hartington's opinion on that point is of interest, but of still greater interest is the admission conveyed that Lord Randolph's criticism was intended to drive a wedge between Lord Salisbury's Cabinet and its allies. This presages the line of action which we may look forward to as the Session progresses. Lord Randolph Churchill's departure for Algiers on the plea of ill-health, is the sulking of Achilles. He counts on being recalled to London before many weeks are over. It is scarcely within the bounds of possibility that the Conservative Ministry can hold out with Lord Salisbury's health becoming more precarious, Lord Iddesleigh dead, and Lord Randolph Churchill in Africa. Lord Randolph will probably make a very rapid recovery and promptly return to his place in the House of Commons.

THE announcement that Government have arranged to send the American mails by the Cunard, Inman and White Star lines, with the right to employ their vessels in time of war as transports and armed cruisers, shows that the Government are still alive to the great importance of this employment of passenger steamers. For ordinary transport purposes nothing could be better than the regular Indian troopers of the Serapis class; but these vessels are not distinguished for their speed, and the ordinary corvette could easily overhaul and capture them. But the Cunard liners are faster than anything that floats, except the torpedo boats, and many occasions might arise in which speed would be essential to the successful employment of transport ships. As they are also to be employed as armed cruisers they will be able to protect their own convoys and thus add to their efficiency. The intelligence that the new ships are all to be built on Admiralty designs, points, we trust, merely to a modification of the existing lines to suit the armament they will have to carry: as far as speed and safety go the Cunarders are already so well built that it would be impossible for the Admiralty to improve on them in these respects, and it would be a pity uselessly to abandon such good models. As far as the armament of these vessels go, it is important that they should be supplied with guns of a fairly modern type; these need not be heavy, but should be of long range for their size, and should be breechloaders. Guns of the type of the 6-inch breechloaders would be extremely suitable to the work required. In arming these vessels it should be remembered that man wants but little here below, but wants that little good, and that a few well placed guns of considerable range and power are worth a whole broadside of obsolete 64-pounders. Such guns as these latter can be usefully employed in protecting ditches and the shorter faces of forts, and should not be placed on ships where they do more harm than good. Reuter does not tell us whether the new ships of these lines are to be armoured or not, but if they are to be of any real good as armed cruisers, they ought to have a few inches of steel on their sides. Their employment as transports, whether for men or stores, might be independent of any such protection, for the object of these vessels is to steam at high speed, and trust to their heels for safety, to which end no vessels are better suited than the Cunarders. But armed cruisers have to steam slowly in search of hostile ships, and to engage them with a view to the better protection of a convoy or a harbour, and such work requires a ship capable of taking a certain amount of punishment without sinking. They are to be used as "armed cruisers"; but what is an "unarmed cruiser" and how can a ship cruise effectually without weapons? Such considerations are, however, beside the question, which is rather one of the development of the national resources opened out by the new policy.

The system of engaging vessels on the understanding that they are to be used in war is one that has long been recommended in influential quarters, but, hitherto, without success. We heard, indeed, that the contract had been taken away from the Cunard Line and given to the "Guion," and great indignation was excited by the intelligence. But it seems as if this new departure was one of the first results of Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation, and, as such, it has a good result, and one, the example of which should be followed in other directions. Great though the importance of getting cheap mails undoubtedly is, it is inferior to the necessity of keeping up an effective mercantile-marine, available for use in war. England never gives subsidies, so the only alternative she has at her disposal is the letting of the mail contract to lines that are, first of all, English, and, secondly, willing to meet the views of Government in the building of their ships. The Naval superiority of England is an essential of her existence, and this superiority must be fostered in the Mercantile Marine as sedulously as in the Royal Navy. It will not, however, be enough to make such an agreement, and build ships to more powerful designs, if some of the guns at least are not put on board in times of peace, and the crews accustomed to their use. There are considerable differences between running a vessel in times of peace, and working it during war, and both officers and men require some training to enable them to take up the latter duties at a moment's notice. If their training is not to commence till war is declared, it is very little use retaining them for such emergency, while, if they are to be trained beforehand they must, at least, have some of the vessels with which they will have to fight when the time comes. One or two 6-inch breechloaders ought to be placed on each ship that the Admiralty contemplate taking up in time of war, as well as a couple of machine guns, so as to enable the crews to become experts at their use. Easy as it may appear to many to work a gun, practice shows many slight difficulties especially with machine guns, and these can only be overcome with long and careful practice.

The selected vessels should be attached at once to the Naval Reserve, and their officers put through the necessary training, besides being allowed to wear the Naval Reserve uniform, and the sailors should be carefully selected with a view to the employment of Englishmen only. With a large fleet of steamers in full work, only a few of which will be required to act as armed cruisers, it will be easy to select both officers and men for these ships, and to let them get accustomed to each other and to the working of their own vessels. The ordinary staff on the Atlantic liners is so good that the worst of them can work the inferior ships, while the best vessels being in all respects equal to any in the world, would naturally be selected for cruisers, and employment in them would, therefore, even in times of peace, be sought as a distinction by both officers and men of the company's service, and the best men would naturally be drafted into them. The idea that the employment of armed cruisers from the trading lines would be against the law of privateering is a fallacy which is easily disposed of by the fact that a privateer is a vessel worked for the advantage of an individual, though carrying the national colours and furnished with a letter of marque, while the present proposal is simply to utilize the existing stock of ships for the national defences. The letter of marque system is justly condemned by international opinion, but the present proposal is one that could not be met by any objections, and, even if it were, they could be overruled by the nominal purchase of the vessels by Government for the time being, and their subsequent re-transfer to the companies concerned, when no longer required. One question probably arose in most minds when the telegram was read announcing the new arrangement of the Atlantic mails, viz., the question as to how the previous arrangement with other lines was squared. Possibly the contract was not definitely settled, as otherwise the smart money would have been enormous, and such as no Government would care to pay. It must be confessed, however, that the present arrangement is a move in the right direction, and we can only regret that the Bombay-Brindisi line is not worked on the same system, so as to supply a reserve of cruisers for Indian waters in case of need. The present times are sufficiently restless for us to be glad of any possible addition to our reserve of fighting strength, particularly in the direction of swift cruisers like the Cunarders.

WE publish elsewhere some correspondence which has passed between the Educational Inspector and the Cantonment Committee at Poona, which appears to show that the position of Vernacular schools situated within the limits of Military Cantonments escaped the attention of the Legislature when they were engaged in settling the re-distribution of responsibility for primary education under the local Boards and the District Municipal Amendment Acts of 1884. Before the settlement effected by those two Acts, all schools whatsoever within each District or Collectorate were supported by the District Local Fund. The Local Boards Act confined expenditure strictly to objects situated within the limits of each District, and carefully excluded from those limits the areas under the management of Municipalities or Cantonment Committees. The Municipalities were dealt with in the second of the two Acts, and it was made compulsory for them to have an adequate supply of popular schools for the wants of the people living within the Municipal borders. The wants of both the urban and rural populations were thus supplied, but the unfortunate inhabitants of Cantonments were apparently left out of consideration. Their schools found the comfortable support of the old Local Fund Budgets renewed, and at the same time there was no compulsion, so at any rate it would appear from the correspondence, on the part of the Cantonment Committees to maintain them in efficiency or to maintain them at all. Cantonment Committees have the rights of Municipalities as to taxation, but not their duties as to education. So long as Cantonments are merely military camps no practical inconvenience might result from this limitation of their legal duties, but when a large town of 25,000 people such as Poona is comes under an imperfect local Government of this kind the result is naturally unsatisfactory. The Educational Inspector appears to have been using his blandishments to induce the Committee to voluntarily undertake the duties in respect to education which they would have no option about if they were a Municipal district under the Act. But in this work-a-day world it is perhaps hardly to be expected that a Committee of military officers will jump at a proposal to saddle themselves with expenditure which they are not legally compelled to undertake. The situation is anomalous. When every village now has its school supported at the public charge, it will hardly do to leave the supply of schools in a large town of 25,000 inhabitants to the voluntary action of a military committee which sits for a totally different purpose, and which can hardly regard schools as coming properly within its purview. The remedy for the present anomalous state of things would seem to be to either constitute such a place as the Cantonment of Poona, all but the strictly Military part, a District Municipality, or to amend the Cantonment Act in such a manner as to impose the same duties as are now imposed on Municipalities upon all Cantonments above a certain size.

WE published a fortnight ago a short address which H. H. Aga Khan delivered at the Jamatkhana of the Khojahs relative to the approaching Jubilee celebration. In response to his Highness's appeal on that occasion, a wealthy Khoja merchant, Mr. Taria Topun, a native of Cutch, but who has been for nearly 50 years a resident of Zanzibar, has come forward with an offer to present a suitable building for a General Hospital, open to all nationalities, at Zanzibar, and to endow it with Rs. 1,50,000 as a permanent memorial of her Majesty's Jubilee year, on condition that the building and endowment fund be placed under the protection of the British Government. Mr. Topun has signed an agreement to that effect, and it only remains for the Government to accept this munificent offer, which if accepted will be the means of supplying a much-needed want in Zanzibar.

WHY should not a public treat to the school children of Bombay form part of the festivities of the Jubilee Day? In Calcutta a subscription has been opened to enable the school children of that city to share in the general rejoicings. The Government of India has given a contribution towards the fund raised for the purpose. We have little doubt that similar help would be afforded if a scheme be organized in Bombay for the same purpose. The children's fête might be conveniently held on the Oval in front of the public buildings.

REVIEWS.

MODERN HINDUISM.

IN this volume (1) the author has treated of the Hinduism of the present day with success, and his descriptions of the inner Hindu life, if somewhat lengthy, are copious and accurate. They bring clearly before the reader the fact that with the Hindus, religion is not merely a question of morals and philosophy, but is so intimately mixed up with every detail of life from before birth till after death, that any attempt to describe it must fail unless it describes also the daily life of its followers. Hinduism is essentially, for the vast majority of its followers, a religion of ceremony and detail.

The opening chapters treat of the birth ceremonials, and even here the great bane of Hindu social life, the assumed inferiority of women. From the hour of her birth to that of her death the Hindu woman is taught that she is a distinctly inferior animal to her lord and master. She cannot eat with him, she cannot worship save through her husband, she cannot associate with him in the daytime, she receives no education, and if he dies first she is a miserable being till her life ends, a drudge in the house, and considered inferior even to her own sex. The history and description of the various sects is interesting and exhaustive, but only one need be referred to here. This is the Brahma Samaj, of which Keshub Chunder Sen was the leading spirit. The keynote of this sect is that the strict rules of caste should be broken down, and that different creeds are but forms of the worship of the great Creator. The following sentences from the "New Dispensation" show the real thought underlying the new creed. "Thus said the Lord: Sectarianism is an abomination unto me, and unbrotherliness I will not tolerate. * * * * Hear,

TELEGRAMS.

CRISIS IN EUROPE.

CAUSES OF THE EXCITEMENT.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

PROSPECTS OF THE MINISTRY.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, FRIDAY NIGHT.

There is a crisis on the Bourses of Europe which is sending down the funds everywhere, but it is really more financial than political.

Certain Syndicates of European dealers in public securities who had amassed a large quantity of stock during the last two years are now "unloading" it causing widespread panic.

There is no expectation of a speedy subsidence of the excitement, and the scare may possibly last for two months.

It is considered to be dangerous in a political sense only in so far as it may force the hands of statesmen.

As a matter of fact in high political circles in England attention is being paid to Home political matters rather than to Foreign.

Lord Salisbury's increasing ill-health is becoming more trying, though not yet pronounced dangerous.

Public opinion is already forecasting the confusion on the Ministerial side of the House which would result from his retirement.

The power of the Government to live through the Session is now generally doubted.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

REPORTED GERMAN MILITARY LOAN.

BERLIN, FEB. 3.

It is currently reported on the Bourse here that a German Military Loan of three hundred millions of marks is impending.

FURTHER PANIC ON THE BOURSES.

LONDON, FEB. 4.

There was again a panic on the Berlin, Vienna and Paris Bourses, yesterday.

Consols in London fell three-quarters, and Rentes in Paris fell one and three-quarters per cent.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

Lord Randolph Churchill has started for Algiers, owing to ill-health.

AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

In the House of Commons this evening, Sir J. Gorst, replying to a question, denied that the Khan of Kala Abdula and a number of coolies employed on the railway extension works has been killed by the Duranis. Correspondence, he said, was proceeding relative to our legal status at Kala Abdula.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Adolphus Moore, C.B., Secretary of the Secret and Political Department at the India Office, is dead.

THE CHARGES AGAINST A POLITICAL AGENT OF CAMBAY.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE DEWAN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 4.

Mr. Inverarity cross-examined Mr. Shamrao Laud at great length, evidently with the object of suggesting that the Dewan feared that Mr. Wilson might report against his administration, and that the Dewan was anxious to prevent the Political Agent from doing so. Mr. Shamrao admitted that in spite of the infamous proposition persistently made to him, he tried by various means to retain the good-will of Mr. Wilson, because the Dewan's post carried with it a handsome salary, and he could not afford to lose it. At one time Mr. Shamrao was trying to obtain from Mr. Wilson an apology for his conduct, but he said he did not mean to use it against him. He admitted however that an apology would have the effect of preventing Mr. Wilson from proceeding against him. Mr. Wilson had written to the Dewan complaining that he had failed to escort him on leaving Cambay, and Mr Inverarity put here some questions to the witness to suggest that if Mr. Wilson had been guilty of the charge preferred against him, he would never have dared to complain, nor was it at all likely that Mr. Wilson should refuse to grant the Dewan a testimonial in the terms of the draft prepared by the Dewan himself. Mr. Wilson took out from the draft words relating to improvements in the police force and the absence of corruption in State. Mr. Wilson had never been the Dewan's daughter. He was to stay in Cambay for a week, and it was suggested it was not likely he should be mad enough to make a persistent demand even, after the Dewan had given him plainly to understand he had made a grievous mistake. Mr. Shamrao was anxious to forget and forgive, as it was a delicate matter, also because he did not like to break with Mr. Wilson.

In the course of re-examination, the witness related the circumstances under which he had drafted the testimonial. Mirza Ali, a servant of Nasim Khan, brother of the Nawab, came to Shamrao and said that if he exerted himself to induce his Highness to grant two villages to Nazim Khan, the latter would obtain a certificate for him from Mr. Wilson, as he wanted a certificate. Mr. Shamrao had to agree to these terms, and he drafted a testimonial and sent it for Mr. Wilson's approval. The witness denied the truth of the complaints made against him by the disaffected inhabitants of Cambay; but admitted that some petty officials might be to blame. He produced a certificate given him by Mr. Spry, the official appointed to investigate the charges against the Dewan. Mr. Spry has recorded his appreciation of Mr. Shamrao's services to the State, adding that he was perfectly satisfied not a word had been breathed by anybody against the Dewan. Soon after the alleged proposition made to Mr. Shamrao, he wrote to Mr. Chalk, Solicitor, Bombay, giving a history of what had occurred.

The Hon. J. R. Naylor asked what was his object in writing a narrative of that sort.

The witness replied that Mr. Chalk had long been his friend, and he had simply written to him as a friend. He did not intend to take any steps at that time.

Mr. Moore thought there was inconsistency in the conduct of the witness in first trying to do all he could to continue in favour with Mr. Wilson, and then, after some days, writing to him an indignant letter demanding an apology.

The witness replied that he was anxious to get a certificate from Mr. Wilson.

The witness made the same reply when Mr. Moore remarked, "how could you bring yourself to ask a favour from one who, you say, had grossly insulted you?"

The next witness was Dustoor Pheroze Hosang, City Magistrate, Ahmedabad. He said that in December last, he was Deputy Collector at Kaira, and had gone one day to see Mr. Wilson. In the course of conversation, Mr. Wilson said, "Do you know that Mr. Shamrao has charged me with having asked him to send me his daughter, and has threatened to put the case in the hands of his Solicitor unless I offer an apology?" Mr. Wilson had further told witness that he was going to see Mr. Mackenzie in Bombay about the matter.

Mr. Frank Chalk, High Court solicitor, was briefly examined to show he had long known Mr. Shamrao, and that they occasionally corresponded with each other.

The last witness examined during the day was Jamsetji Dorabjee Khandalavala, Civil Judge of Cambay. He said that at Shamrao's request he had been one evening to his house. He was placed in a room with the Nawab and one or two others with the object of overhearing a conversation which the Dewan was to hold with Jahlia Mali, the bearer of the alleged proposition from Mr. Wilson to the Dewan. The mali said he had told the Saheb, "If the master asked for Dewan's wife or daughter he might consent for his stomach's sake, but what would the ladies think? They would think of committing suicide." The mali had further said, according to this witness, that he had been with his master to Ratnagiri, and that it was the same all round.

The Court was crowded during the day.

The following is a continuation of the cross-examination of Mr. Shamrao, Dewan:—He had employed Johrabha, the brother of the head clerk of the Collector of Kaira, as Mamlatdar in Cambay. Witness had heard that native States tried to get as much information as possible from the office of the Collector's and Political Agent's, but it did not strike him as inexpedient to have the brother of the Collector's head clerk as Mamlatdar. The appointment had been made with Mr. Spry's approval. Witness said further that when the Political Agent's sepoys or domestic servants came to make their salaams, it was the practice to tip them, but it was discontinued after a circular prohibiting it had been issued. If one of the Collector's servants came and said he wanted to see him on private matters, he would allow him an interview. If a letter affecting his interests as Dewan were brought to him by the sepoy he might see it, but would not encourage the man by making any payment to him. There were people who would pay for such information. Before witness was reinstated as Dewan, he had hid himself for two or three days in a friend's house at Petlad, some fifteen miles from Cambay. In answer to Mr. Naylor, he said the object of it was not to let Nabikhan, who was Dewan at the time, know anything about his movements until all arrangements for his reinstatement were definitely settled.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN BURMA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 4.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived here this morning. Half the Staff leave to-morrow morning by mail steamer, and the other half on Sunday morning, with Sir Frederick, in the steamer Dalhousie To-night General Gordon entertains his Excellency at a ball.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 4.

Among the witnesses examined yesterday before the Public Service Commission, was Mr. Garstin, Member of the Board of Revenue. He said that Statute 33 should be repealed, and a fresh enactment passed dealing more comprehensively with recruitment for the Civil Service. A certain proportion of the appointments in the Covenanted Service should be competed for here, the candidates being nominees of the Secretary of State or the local Governments. An Indian competitor, if successful, should go to England to complete his training. The Uncovenanted Service should be recruited from natural-born subjects. He would like to see the abolition of the Covenanted Service and the formation of one Civil Service to be divided into three grades.

THE HOOGHLY BRIDGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 4.

The Hooghly Bridge is to be formally opened by the Viceroy on the 21st instant. The ceremony was originally arranged for the 20th March, but it is thought that the union of the two railways will form an excellent Jubilee episode. It is probable that the East Indian Railway on this side of the Bridge will be continued by means of a separate line on the west side of the Eastern Bengal line, and will be continued the whole length of the Calcutta docks.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, FEB. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peshawur, with the outward English mails of the 28th ult., left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4

The Manchester market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71
4½ per cent. "	73¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105½
Bar Silver	47

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion £21,400,000; increase, £600,000; public deposits, £3,600,000; decrease, £100,000; other deposits, £23,900,000; increase, £400,000; other securities, £18,900,000; increase, £100,000; notes and gold, £13,200,000; increase, £300,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 48 per cent. of the Liabilities.

The Bank of England's rate discount has been reduced to 4 per cent.

THE BAROMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, FEB. 3.

10 p.m.	72·1

FRIDAY, FEB. 4.

a.m.	69·4
10 p.m.	73·5
2 p.m.	75·9
4 a.m.	75·1

MEETINGS of the Faculties of Arts, Law, and Engineering of the Bombay University were held yesterday afternoon. Professor Wordsworth was elected Dean in Arts; Mr. Justice Farran in Law; and Major-General Goodfellow in Engineering. Professor Wordsworth, Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. C. Chambers, and the Hon. Mr. Telang were elected Syndics in Arts. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. K. T. Mandlik were elected Syndics in Law; and Professor Theodore Cooke and Colonel Merewether, Syndics in Engineering.

THE s. s. Assyria has reported that on her passage from Bombay to Kurrachee she passed a buggalow floating bottom upwards off Dwarka.

OFFICIAL news has been received in Calcutta of the capture of the notorious dacoit chief Bo Shwoay by mounted infantry.

THE Amir of Kabul is determined to be prepared against the revival of disturbances in the spring. He is calling up recruits and preparing to put a strong force into the field both in the Ghazni and Jellalabad directions. He has released the Hazaras supposed to have been implicated in the Ghilzai insurrection.

SOME additional changes are about to be made in the Bengal Ecclesiastical establishment. The Rev. G. Sandberg, B.A., Chaplain of Dinapur and Bankipur, is appointed Chaplain of St. Thomas's, Calcutta; the Rev. Allan Ramsay, Chaplain of Cawapore, is transferred, not to Calcutta, but to Dinapur; the Rev. W. Ulyatt, B.A., Chaplain of Dakka, is appointed Chaplain in Kashmir.

MR. AND MRS. JEHANGIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR have issued invitations to an afternoon party, on Thursday next, to meet Professor James Darmesteter, of Paris.

THE amount of the salt revenue collected for the first nine months of the current financial year was Rs. 4,69,84,000 on 24,245,000 maunds, as compared with Rs. 4,40,59,000 on 22,694,000 maunds during the corresponding period of last year.

THE annual income of the Bengal Asiatic Society now covers the ordinary expenditure, and a sum of Rs. 1,42,000 has been invested, Rs. 1,20,000 forming a close reserve fund, and the balance being available for extraordinary expenditure.

THERE has been a notable improvement in the mortality in the jails of Bengal during 1886 The average jail population in 1885 was 13,483, and the number of deaths 826; while in 1886 the corresponding figures were 13,233 and 511. In the Hazaribagh Jail the deaths fell from 102 in 1885 to 14 in 1886, but this is partly accounted for by a decrease in the number of inmates At Alipur the deaths fell from 109 to 44; at Rajshahye from 126 to 57, and at Julpigoree from 20 to 6. In these instances the number of inmates was nearly stationary.

THE cultivation of cotton in the North-West Provinces and Oudh in 1886 shows a large increase over that of the previous year. The area cultivated was 1,861,122 acres, against 1,655,147 acres in 1885. This increase is attributed chiefly to the early setting in of the monsoon and a generally favourable season, but it is to some extent discounted by the fact that last year the crops over large tracts were destroyed by flood. The total outturn is estimated at about 45,000 tons, and, after allowing for local consumption, it is estimated that there will be 30,000 tons available for exports.

THE number of Civilians in the North-West Provinces who are about to take leave during the coming year appears likely to be larger than usual. Two judges, Messrs. Leupolt and Macmillan; seven magistrates, Messrs. Cornwall, Whalley, Fisher, G. Williams, Robinson, J. White, and Wells; and three joint magistrates, Messrs. Wyer, Rustomjee, and Macleod, have, it is stated, signified their intention of taking furlough. Already Messrs. Cornwall and Macleod have started on a year's leave, Messrs. Fisher and Williams take 20 months' furlough, Mr. Macmillan 17 months', Messrs. White, Wells and Rustomjee eight months', and Messrs. Robinson and Wyer six months'. These temporary vacancies will give twelve officiating promotions, while the retirements of Messrs. Oldfield, Leeds, J. Smith, and Steinbelt will afford three or four permanent steps; so the juniors in the service may hope for some compensation for the income-tax and the eighteen-penny rupee. "Civilians under eight years' standing, says the Allahabad paper, 'are already very well off; but those of from six to twenty years' standing are still suffering severely from the over-recruitment of the earlier years."

IT is announced that when Sir Charles Bernard goes home at the beginning of next month, he will make over charge of the Chief Commissionership of Burma to Mr C. H. T. Crosthwaite, who has already officiated in the appointment and will now take it permanently. According to the *Pioneer*, the appointment was, not long ago offered to Sir Lepel Griffin, with an understanding that the Chief Commissionership would shortly become a Lieutenant-Governorship. But Sir Lepel declined the offer, from constitutional inability to stand a damp climate, preferring, in default of obtaining the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab, for which his prospects at that time seemed excellent, to retain his present post of Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. It is believed that when Sir Charles Bernard returns from furlough, fifteen months hence, he will become Chief Commissioner of Mysore, a post of less emolument and less responsibility than that which he is about to vacate.

PRINCE LEOPOLD and Staff arrived at the Residency at Hyderabad on Saturday night. His Royal Highness breakfasted with the Nawab Vikar-ul-Umra on Sunday. In the evening Mr. Cordery gave a State dinner, and on Monday the party went out to the Nizam's preserves with the Nawab Afsur Jung to witness a cheetah hunt, after which a breakfast was given by Nawab Bushir-ud-Daolah at his country house. The day was finished by a full-dress State banquet at his Highness the Nizam's Chow Mahila palace, to which over one hundred guests were invited. The Earl and Countess of Rosebery, who arrived that evening, were also present. On Tuesday there was a grand review at Secunderabad; the Subsidiary Force, the Contingent regiments and his Highness's troops marched past the Prince. At night the Nawab Muuir-ul-Mulk entertained his Royal Highness on behalf of his Excellency the Minister, who is away in camp.

THE Kukis are giving much trouble in the Kubo valley. They recently made a fierce attack on our stockaded position in Oktong. The raiders came charging on in a body, 200 strong, to within 30 yards of the stockade. One transport mule-driver was killed and two sepoys narrowly escaped. The Kukis were easily repulsed, leaving their chief killed and five men wounded, though the latter were allowed to escape. This was unfortunate, since the capture would have been of the highest importance in investigating the causes of these raids. The Manipuri expedition against the Kukis which is now declared to have been a sham was given up at the last moment; the Political Agent also dispensed with his escort. It is now evident, a correspondent telegraphs, that active and stringent measures must quickly be adopted to bring these savages to reason. It is premature to say what will be done, but we hope that the conciliatory policy hitherto adopted in dealing with these tribes has been played out. The suspicions of treachery on the part of Manipur in playing a double game between the Kukis and ourselves are growing thicker. It is a remarkable fact that two isolated Manipuri posts, Ino and Morch thannahs, garrisoned by 5 and 10 men, respectively, and situated on the low hill spurs between the raided Kubo villages and the raiders, should all through these trying times have enjoyed undisturbed security.

THE Simla Bank, which has gone into liquidation, was the oldest bank in the mofussil, having been established over forty-three years ago. It was started with a capital of five lakhs of rupees, which was increased to eight lakhs in 1845, to twelve lakhs in 1847, and ultimately to 22 lakhs. The Banks had at one time agencies at Umballa, Murree and Calcutta, and an English Agency in London. The latter severed its connection with the parent institution, being converted into an "unlimited" concern, styled the London and Eastern Bank, with a very large capital. The offshoot lived but a few years, collapsing with enormous loss to its shareholders; its failure causing great excitement at the time. This severance reduced the Simla Bank almost to a local institution, and its capital fell to seven lakhs. After a change of management the concern seemed again to flourish, and its capital was raised to thirteen lakhs However, on the appointment of Mr. Chisholm to the management in 1884, the Bank's affairs were found to be in a bad way; and it was considered necessary in December 1885, at a meeting of shareholders, to pass a resolution reducing the capital from Rs. 13,00,000 to Rs. 8,45,000, by altering the value of the shares from Rs. 500 to Rs. 325. The Rs. 4,55,000 thus provided at the expense of the shareholders, were intended to providing for the losses and bad debts incurred mainly during the incumbency of Mr. Peterson. This reduction in the value of the shares weakened confidence in the Bank, and, added to the injury done by certain disclosures recently made during a suit brought against the management by an employé whose services had been dispensed with, caused a run on the concern which was found difficult to cope with, and which, at last, brought about the end. The *Pioneer* says there are good grounds for believing that with a reasonably economical liquidation all creditors will be paid in full, whilst on a sunguine estimate of probabilities there may be something also for the shareholders. The same paper adds:—"The failure of the oldest Mofussil Bank will naturally call attention to the position of other banks of the same class. And it is satisfactory to be able to regard that with entire confidence. There are some nine of these established between Allahabad and Peshawur, with a subscribed capital of about 34 lakhs of rupees, paying an average dividend of 10 per cent. It is true that there is, in most instances, an enormous disproportion between their resources in share capital, and their liabilities to the depositors who contribute the cheaper working capital which is the secret of their success: but then the business they do is not only of a non-speculative character, but spread over a multitude of relatively small transactions, which shields them from the danger almost inseparable from ordinary banking business conducted on a larger scale."

THE *Contemporary News and Eastern Review* states that Russian civilization in Bokhara is about to be assisted by the introduction of a Moscow corps de ballet, composed of some 30 performers, with an orchestra of 16 musicians, under the direction of an enterprising theatrical manager, M. Alexandroff. It appears that the idea originated with the new Ameer when in Moscow during the Coronation. His Highness then regretted that no venturesome person had ever undertaken to acquaint the natives of Central Asia with the amusements of Europe. If this undertaking succeed, it will probably be a bad thing for the future of the dancing "batcha" boys, which, however, need not be regretted when everything is taken into consideration.

THERE are three members of the Lower House at present who had seats in it when the Queen ascended the throne. The oldest is the Right Honourable Charles Pelham Villiers, M.P., for the Southern Division of Wolverhampton, who reached the age of eighty-five last week. The "father" of the House, Mr. Christopher Talbot, however (member for Mid-Glamorganshire), took his seat in 1830, five years before Mr. Villiers; while Mr. Gladstone, the third of the trio, entered Parliament in 1832 as member for Newark. The first two have never had to change their seats (except for the slight local changes made necessary by the Franchise Act), but M. Gladstone has changed his four times. When the "Diary of Royal Movements" was published, it was pointed out in the preface that her Majesty had witnessed the funeral of every Premier who has sat under her except Mr. Gladstone. That was before Lord Salisbury's appointment.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore it to its original colour with every case Grey or White hair every one, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promotes a close reserve fund, and the balance being the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale by Angio-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BACHELORS AND SPINSTERS.

"How comes it," asked my friend Mr. Brown, "that so many charming girls remain unmarried? What are the men thinking of?" "Ah, what indeed!" I returned, but for the life of me I could not think of any good reason. I looked with a critical eye on the Anglo-Indian Spin, and I really concluded that on the whole she was a fair specimen of her sex. She is generally young, good looking, healthy and fairly well educated. She sees a good deal of society, has opportunities without number, and yet, alas, she is nowadays frequently allowed to go back to England unwooed and unwed. Whose fault is it? I am bound to say I don't think it is the fault of the girls. They are quite willing to get married, and very naturally so. No woman ever yet serenely contemplated the prospect of a life of single blessedness. Old maids are often very charming; they are not necessarily crabbed and soured, but the most cheerful of them after all only make the best of their situation. One side being forward why then is the other backward? Men have plenty of choice. There is the blushing maiden of seventeen, fresh from school, simple and innocent as a daisy. She has not much to say for herself; she has not learned society small talk. If you get her on the subject of her schoolmistress and masters she is eloquent. Pay her a compliment and she believes you. Poor little soul, if you tell her you are looking forward to meeting her at the next dance, she thinks you have fallen head over ears in love with her. Her vivid imagination conjures up already visions of bridal satin, and when she hears your name mentioned she turns away her head, mortally afraid lest the tell-tale colour in her cheeks may have betrayed her. Time teaches her that a compliment, or even a squeeze of the hand, is not in the male mind necessarily a precursor to a proposal of marriage. The first disillusionment is not very bitter. Women have a large capacity for love, and the first fickle swain is rapidly succeeded by another.

By this time our Spin has got rather more experience; she has improved I think. The simplicity has gone, but it could not last for ever, and would, if it did, become wearisome. On the whole a woman is a pleasanter companion when you feel you can talk to her as an equal, not as to a child with whom you must weigh your words. So the girl in her second season finds some man who gets very friendly with her. They have many ideas in common, they have common acquaintances, they meet frequently. She likes him and knows he likes her, and naturally expects him to propose. Her friends chaff her about him. "Mr. Green is always with you," they say. "My dear has he proposed?" The girl does not object to these questions, but she laughs them off with, "Oh, nonsense. What an absurd idea! I have never thought of such a thing." But of course she has thought of it, and as each day passes and the expected offer is not made, she begins vaguely to wonder to what all these friendly interviews tend if not to marriage. The good-natured friend is not wanting to tell her "All for your own benefit, my dear," that Green is a dreadful flirt—last year he was always going about with another girl, and that she had better not lay much stress on the attentions he pays her. Not a marrying man, my dear. "But what is a marrying man?" the girl perhaps asks. "He has not a wife; he is tolerably well off; what is there to prevent him from marrying?" Green answers that question, if not to her, at any rate to himself or to his own particular friends. "How can I marry," he says, "on my income. I can just manage to live comfortably. How the deuce can I keep a wife on it? I couldn't stand having a badly-dressed wife, and to have her well dressed would take a big slice out of my pay. Then if we had children they would be safe to get ill, and with the rupee as it is now when my wife took them to England what should I have left to live on?" All this is very plausible, but only proves, not that Green is too poor to marry, but that he is not a bit in love. What man who cared two straws for a woman would refuse to marry her on the possible chance of future heavy remittances to England? Love is unpractical, shuts his eyes to the future, and is content to enjoy a glorious present.

Why is it that men are becoming incapable of falling in love in India? I don't take into consideration misguided passions for other men's wives. Would you desecrate the name of love by applying it to any such attachments? In England we have it on the best authority that in the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love. Certainly there isn't any spring in India, but still there are three seasons, and surely one of them might be found suitable for developing the tender passion. The individual known as the non-marrying man is not always a pleasant specimen of his sex. There is something wanting in the moral nature of the man who cannot feel a thoroughly unselfish devotion for one woman. He it is who tells the lightest stories, who believes he proves his knowledge of the world by doubting the existence of purity in man or woman. He always likes to be considered *au mieux* with the fastest women in the place, and is generally to be seen hanging round some rather *passée* beauty, whose reputation is as much impaired as her looks. He prides himself on the amount of liquor he can consume without being drunk, fancies himself considerably on the turf, and invariably loses more money than he can afford to pay. If he is good looking, as long as he is young, he is more successful as a society man than we would suppose possible, knowing the life he leads. But it is a curious though well known fact that however stern a woman may be to the back-sliding members of her own sex, she is long-suffering and charitable to the faults of the other. Perhaps the good ones fondly imagine their mission in life is to reform, and those not quite so good like to be amused. It is one of the most edifying sights I know to see our elderly dragons of virtue eyeing with scorn the frail beauties of Pongalore, and then turning to greet with wreathed smiles the very men who, they are well aware, are the first principals in the scandal. As, to all appearance, no one objects to his indiscretions, is it surprising that he continues in his course as long as he can?

But, alas! even the gayest dog must have his day, and there comes a time when the ambrosial locks become a little thin, and pomade will not conceal the fact that they are also becoming a little grey. Unlimited champagne and pegs have destroyed the litheness and a good deal of the nerve of youth. Our friend's head is not so strong as it was, and he is not always sober after dinner. His stories get broader and broader, and he is very fond of relating his *bonnes fortunes*. When for some time the men have voted him too bad, the women also fall away from him. There is a certain amount of method always in a woman's madness, and she will not willingly put her reputation in the keeping of middle-aged and loquacious Don Juans.

He has ceased now to be dangerous; he is only contemptible. He has not even the grace to be ashamed or to pretend to be ashamed of his past. He recalls the vices of his youth with a chuckle, and if he had not sold his soul to the devil long ago would do so now to live a few of what he thinks the best years of his life over again. It is sad to see a woman clinging in middle age to the old coquetry of manner which at twenty was bewitching, to watch her simper and cast seductive glances from her umber eyes at one whom she imagines to be an admirer. But, upon my soul, I think the elderly beau is a sadder sight. Vanity, pitiable as it may be, is after all looked upon as a necessary accessory to womanhood, and though we may smile at it we do not want to weep. We do not always find the energy of a purpose in a woman's life; we are satisfied if she looks pleasant and is above reproach. But from a man something more is wanted. He should have the dignity of his years, and abstain from the affection of a wickedness for which the time has gone by, however much he may idly regret its flight. How ill gray hairs become the fool and jester; they do not suit any better the rake or the roué.

NEMO.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE competitors at the late Bengal Presidency Rifle Association meetings must possess their souls in patience for a week or two yet before the list of prize-winners can be published. The number of competitors has far exceeded the estimate of the Council when they framed the programme, and the question of additional prizes is now being settled.

THE Allahabad paper publishes an account of the recent manœuvres at Mhow by a military writer, who says:—"During these manœuvers men of recognised talent have made great blunders, and perhaps the most important lesson to be learnt is that genius avails little unless it is backed up by practical knowledge, and Napoleon's dictum is more than ever true "*La guerre est un métier qu'il faut apprendre.*" In the Mhow Division, however, there is no lack of opportunity for acquiring a knowledge of handling troops or of mistakes not being seen and pointed out, for every field officer is employed in turn; and at the end of the day the General sums up and gives a decision, and there is little, I think, that escapes his notice and comment.

ON THE USE OF TAR.

HITHERTO Tar has been administered in various forms, but drawbacks have existed, the principal being a repugnant flavour, and the great difficulty in accurately proportioning doses. Mr. E. GUYOT, a chemist, has rendered signal service by producing a concentrated solution of tar called "GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION," which renders the use of this justly valued medicament extremely simple. GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is undubitably the best remedy for cold, bronchitis, and consumption. When using it internally for colds, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder, put a table-spoonful to a tumbler of water as a dose. Applied externally, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is used as a wash, in cases of skin and scalp diseases, Prickly-Heat, and for Eczema. *Note*:—Habitual use of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a beverage is invaluable to consumptive persons, and to all who are weak and exhausted by fever, heat, and disease. In warm countries it is an excellent fortifying drink, especially recommended for its preservative power in cases of fever. Agents in Bombay, Rivett, Carnac & Co., Treasher & Co., Thomas & Co., Volkart Bros. & Co.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

THE following is a form of Prayer, with Thanksgiving, to be used in all churches and chapels in the diocese of Bombay, on the day appointed for the observance of the Jubilee:—

OPENING SENTENCE.

I exhort that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks, be made for all men; for kings, and for all that are in authority that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty; for this is good and acceptable unto God our Saviour

Proper Psalms: 20, 21, 101.

Proper Lessons: 1st. I Chronicles, xxix. v. 20-28.

II Romans xiii.

SUFFRAGES AFTER THE CREED.

Priest.—O Lord, shew Thy mercy upon us

Answer.—And grant us Thy Salvation

Priest.—Oh Lord, save the Queen-Empress.

Answer.—Who putteth her trust in Thee.

Priest.—Send her help from Thy Holy place.

Answer.—And evermore mightily defend her.

Priest.—Let her enemies have no advantage against her.

Answer.—Let not the wicked approach to hurt her.

Priest.—Endue Thy ministers with righteousness.

Answer.—And make Thy chosen people joyful.

Priest.—O Lord save Thy people.

Answer.—And bless Thine inheritance.

Priest.—Give peace in our time, O Lord.

Answer.—Because there is none other that fighteth for us, but only Thou, O God.

Priest.—Be unto us, O Lord, a strong tower.

Answer.—From the face of our enemies.

Priest.—O Lord, hear our prayer.

Answer.—And let our cry come unto Thee.

Instead of the Collect for the day the two following prayers shall be used at the Celebration of the Holy Communion and at Morning and Evening Prayer.

Almighty God, Bestower of all good things, we bless Thee for the many and signal blessings, which through the instrumentality of Thy Servant, Victoria, Queen and Empress, have been conferred upon the people of her realms. We bless Thee that through the pattern of her Court and household, godly living and family affection have been commended before the eyes of the whole world; that by her thoughtfulness for all alike among her subjects, social sympathy and brotherly love have been promoted in this age of disunion; and that through her fealty to the Constitution of her Dominions, public peace and national unity have been strengthened against the dangers of anarchy. And here especially, in her Empire of India, we give Thee thanks, that good government, sound learning, and social progress have been advanced by her personal care for us. May she enjoy through the whole of her reign the heavenly graces that are requisite for her high trust: and may we show forth our gratitude for these benefits by loyalty to her Person and Family, and by dutiful obedience to her rule; through Jesus Christ our Lord. —Amen.

Almighty God, Who rulest over all the kingdoms of the world, and disposest of them according to Thy good pleasure; we yield Thee unfeigned thanks for that Thou hast been pleased to place Thy Servant our Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria, upon the throne of the British Empire, and to prolong her life to the 50th year of her reign over us. Let Thy Wisdom be her guide, and let Thine Arm strengthen her; let justice, truth and holiness, let peace and love and all those virtues, that adorn the Christian profession, flourish in her days; direct all her counsels and endeavours to Thy glory and the welfare of her people; and give us grace to obey her cheerfully and willingly for conscience sake; that neither our sinful passions nor our private interests may dis appoint her cares for the public good; let her always possess the hearts of her people, that they may never be wanting in honour to her person and dutiful submission to her authority; let her reign yet be prolonged in prosperity, and crown her with immortality in the life to come; through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen.

Epistle and Gospel as in the Service for the Queen's Accession.

The following circular has been addressed by the Pro-Vicar Apostolic of Bombay to the parish priests under his jurisdiction:—

At the desire of Government the 16th of this month is to be set apart for the festive celebration of the Jubilee of H. M. Queen Victoria, Empress of India. The Catholic community, yielding to none in loyalty of sentiment towards their beloved Empress, will not fail to join the intentions of the community in solemnizing the public celebration in a manner befitting their feelings and the sense of gratitude they entertain towards her Majesty. Besides the splendid example of personal and domestic virtues with which the august Queen shines forth before her subjects, we owe to H. M. Queen Victoria and to her Government not only perfect freedom in the exercise of our holy faith—such freedom indeed as our Catholic brethren in not a few countries demand in vain from their so-called Catholic rulers—we owe to her the support given to our educational institutions, and the assistance in many of our works of charity which our Catholic community has undertaken; we owe to her that perfect order and peace which enables us, safe in life and property, to pursue our various avocations. Animated by such feelings of duty and gratitude, the Catholic community will not be satisfied with mere public signs and manifestations of joy, but will, as directed by their religious sentiments, likewise approach the throne of the merciful God, with prayers for the preservation and continued success of our beloved Queen-Empress. We direct therefore that the parish-priests, each in his own parish, solemnize the event with a solemn High Mass followed by the "Te Deum" and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at which the respective parishioners are exhorted to assist.

Colaba will not be behind the other wards in its demonstrations of loyalty on the occasion of the Jubilee celebration. At a meeting of the residents, held at Mr. Duxbury's bungalow yesterday, it was decided to span the road opposite the Post Office with a triumphal arch.

A MEETING of the managing committee of the Orthodox Zoroastrian Society was held last month, at the residence of Dustoor Jamaspjee Menocherjee, M.A., Ph.D., when it was resolved that in connection with the Queen-Empress's Jubilee, a grand *jusson* ceremony should be held on the 17th inst., and that a dinner open to all Parsee suberibers be given that evening.

A meeting of the members of the Western India Native Christian Association, was held on Wednesday evening last, at Girgaum, for the purpose of preparing and presenting an address of congratulation to the Queen-Empress. It was resolved that an address be prepared and presented to her Majesty in the name of all the native Christians, connected with the several Protestant churches in this city.

The members of the various executive sub-committees appear now to be working with a will to secure the co-operation of the Jubilee. We find that Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy has been personally interviewing the principal residents of the Parel Ward with great success.

DEAR SIR,—We, the members of the Executive Sub-Committee appointed for arranging for the celebration of the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, beg to invite your attention to the desire expressed both by the public and the Government to mark the 16th of February next by due demonstrations of loyalty. We have no doubt that you will yourself sympathise in that desire, and we trust that you will make arrangements for decorating your residence and other house property lying in prominent streets with illuminations, and thus contribute to the general rejoicings of the occasion. We trust you will also ask your neighbours and friends to follow the general example on the day named above.—We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully, K. T. Telang, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Rustomjee N. Khory, Venayekrao R. Luxmonjee, Jamsetjee P. Kapadia.

The rumour that the Nizam is about to visit Calcutta is without foundation. His Highness, like the other Princes, will celebrate the Jubilee in his own capital.

A correspondent calls attention to the fact that the employers at the Waree and Carnac Bunder stations have only two holidays—a year—namely Christmas Day and Good Friday. He therefore suggests that arrangements should be made for giving them a two days' holiday on the occasion of the Jubilee.

"Alice" writes to us:—"As various suggestions have been made regarding the celebration of the Jubilee, I shall feel obliged if you will permit me through the medium of your journal to add one more to them, namely, that of giving a treat to the indigent school children, such as the Indo-British, the Byculla School and the Mahim Orphanage. I am sure many will agree with me in thinking that if the idea is carried out the event will be remembered by the youngsters for years to come, in the same way as the treat which was given on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Bombay is still on the ilps of those who were partakers of it. Surely a sum something like three or four thousand rupees might well be spent out of the contributions received from the public to afford the children, who are, I should say, strangers to such things, an opportunity of enjoying themselves to their hearts' content."

Patna has got the start of everyone in the matter of a Jubilee memorial. Technical education, it seems, was thought out there long ago, and when the Prince of Wales visited the city it was resolved to commemorate the occasion by the foundation of an industrial school. Two lakhs of rupees were subscribed, but the project was not carried through, and the money, by way of disposing of it, was lent to the Municipality. Now that technical education and memorials are again on the top, Patna is in a fine position for doing something worthy of the reputation of Behar.

The *Voice of India*, in a summary of the opinions of the Native Press, says:—"The approaching Jubilee of the Queen-Empress's reign furnishes native writers with a theme to the consideration of which they bring a stock of almost inexhaustible loyalty and devotion. Amid the strife and struggle for life, of which the Native Press is becoming an exponent, it is gratifying to see the spontaneous homage paid to her Majesty's Person and Throne. In almost every paragraph may be noticed admiration for her personal qualities and gratitude for the benefits received during her reign. But in noticing the subject, our contemporaries have an eye to business also. It is suggested that the auspicious occasion of the Jubilee should be signalised by the release of State prisoners, by the emancipation of Indian women from the thraldom of custom, and by their

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following is the list of prize winners at the annual meeting of the Western India Rifle Association held from 11th October to 31st December :—

MATCH I.—The President's Prize.—Rifle Military Breech-loaders, 600 and 700 yards, 7 shots at each.

	Score.	Prize Rs.
Lieut F A Hayden, 33rd Regt, Rawal Pindi	66	100
Sergt B D Herlihy, Viceroy's Band, Calcutta	66	75
Cr-Sergt W L Harwood, C V R, Calcutta	64	40
Corpl J W Murphy, A R V, Allahabad	64	25
Mr Dorabjee Pudumjee, Poona	61	20
Lieut J S C Davis, A R V, Allahabad	61	15
Vol S Slator, N V R, Nagpore	59	15
Sergt J Robinson, 33rd Regt, Rawal Pindi	59	15
Capt C T Becker, King's Own Borders, Allahabad		10
Vol R Reeves, 3rd P V R, Rawal Pindi		10
Sergt-Major A R Scott, B B & C I R Vols, Bombay	59	10
Capt B Phillips, B V R, Poona	58	10
Sergt Atkins, Roy War Regt, Jubbulpore	57	5
Vol J J Lenehan, C V R, Calcutta	57	5
Vol J O M Farrell, 2nd P V R, Calcutta	56	5
Corpl T B Timms, C V R, Calcutta	56	5

MATCH II.—The Sassoon Jung Prize.—Rifle M B L, 7 shots at 500 yards.

Vol T A Bailly, N V R, Nagpore	35	100
Lieut F A Hayden, 33rd Regt, Rawal Pindi	34	75
Major F Longbourne, Roy War Regt, Jubbulpore	33	40
Vol F Ducasse, E I Ry Vols, Allahabad	32	25
Sergt-Major J Seaman, 33rd Regt, Rawal Pindi	32	20
Cr-Sergt W L Harwood, C V R, Calcutta	32	20
Corpl T B Timms, C V R, Calcutta	32	15
Mr Dorabjee Pudumjee, Poona	31	15
Vol C Hughes-Hallet, N V R, Nagpore	31	10
Sergt Atkins, Roy War Regt, Jubbulpore	31	10
Sergt Moore, Sind V R, Karachi	31	10
Sergt-Major A R Scott, B B & C I Ry Vol, Bombay	31	10
Vol J J Lenehan, C V R, Calcutta	31	5
Vol R Reeves, 3rd P V R, Rawal Pindi	31	5
Vol C V Pritchard, C V R, Calcutta	31	5
Lce-Corpl A Gasper, C V R, Calcutta	30	5

MATCH III.—The Member's Match—Rifle M B L, 7 shots at 200 yards.

Capt J Riekie, 3rd P V R, Rawal Pindi	34	100
Lieut F A Hayden, 33rd Regt, Rawal Pindi	34	75
Major W A Browne, C V R, Calcutta	32	40
Vol C Hughes-Hallet, N V R, Nagpore	32	25
Vol J A Moore, N V R, Nagpore	32	20
Lieut C Parker, B B & C I Railway Vol, Bombay	31	20
Cr-Sergt R Carter, N V R, Nagpore	31	15
Lieut W B Wallace, 12th Regt, Rawal Pindi	31	10
Lieut Blyth, Roy War Reg, Jubbulpore	31	10
Mr Dorabjee Pudumjee, Poona	31	10
Serjt Atkins, Roy War Regt, Jubbulpore	31	10
Capt B Phillips, B V R, Poona	31	5
Vol J J Lenehan, C V R, Calcutta	31	5
Sergt J Moore, Sind V R, Karachi	31	5
Sergt-Major A R Scott, B B & C I Ry Vol, Bombay	31	5
Vol W Honeybone, Sind V R, Karachi	31	5

MATCH IV.—The Nizam's Match.—Rifle M B L, 10 shots at 900 yards.

Lieut J S C Davis, A R V, Allahabad	44	100
Vol J O M Farrell, 2nd P V R, Calcutta	44	75
Lieut F A Hayden, 33rd Regt, Rawal Pindi	40	50
Vol J J Lenehan, C V R, Calcutta	39	25
Sergt F McDonnell, B V R, Poona	38	20
Bombdr Clarke, Coss A V, Calcutta	38	15
Vol F Ducasse, E I Ry Vols, Allahabad	38	15
Capt B Phillips, B V R, Poona	37	10
Capt J Riekie, 3rd P V R, Rawal Pindi	37	10
Pte L Lenehan, 33rd Regt Rawal Pindi	37	10
Sergt J Moore, S V R, Karachi	37	10
Lieut H R Blythe, Roy War Regt, Jubbulpore	36	10
Lieut W F Whitehead, C V R, Calcutta	36	5
Cr-Sergt O'Dell, Roy War Regt, Jubbulpore	35	5
Cr-Sergt Atkins, Roy War Regt, Jubbulpore	35	5
Cr-Sergt W L Harwood, C V R, Calcutta	34	5

MATCH V.—The Governor's Prize—Rifle M. B. L, 10 shots at 800 yards.

Lieut W F Whitehead, C V R, Calcutta	48	100
Vol J O M Farrell, 2nd P V R, Calcutta	48	75
Lieut F A Hayden, 33rd Regt, Rawal Pindi	46	40
Major J Barlow, D A A G, Rawal Pindi	46	25
Capt J Riekie, 3rd R V R, Rawal Pindi	44	20
Vol S Slator, N V R Nagpore	43	20
Sergt Instr J Kelly, C V R, Calcutta	43	15
Sergt Kelly, Royal War Regt, Jubbulpore	43	15
Havildar Cristnajee Metter, 9th Bo N I, Aden	43	10
Mr Dorabjee Pudumjee, Poona	42	10
Cr-Sergt W L Harwood, C V R, Calcutta	42	10
Lieut J S C Davis, A R N, Allahabad	42	10
Sergt J Moore, S V R, Karachi	41	5
Lce Corpl E Mungavin, S V R, Karachi	41	5
Vol R Reeves, 3rd P V R, Rawal Pindi	41	5
Lce-Cpl A Gasper, C V R, Calcutta	40	5

MATCH VI.—The Kolhapur Cup.—Rifle M. B. L., 200 and 500 yards, 7 shots at each.

Sergt Atkins, Roy War Regt, Jubbulpore	68	200
Maj Longbourne, Roy War Regt, Jubbulpore	66	75
Lieut J S C Davis, A R V, Allahabad	64	40
Mr Dorabjee Pudumjee, Poona	63	25
Lieut F A Hayden, 33rd Regt, Rawal Pindi	62	20
Vol F Ducasse, E I R V, Allahabad	62	15
Cpl J W Murphy, E I R V, Allahabad	62	10
Cr-Sergt R Carter, N V R, Nagpore	62	15
Capt C T Becker, K's O Borderers, Allahabad	62	10
Lieut R Hall, Roy War Regt, Jubbulpore	62	10
Major J Barlow, D A A G, Rawal Pindi	61	10
Vol R Reeves, 3rd P V R, Rawal Pindi	61	5
Cr-Sergt Delaney, R War Regt, Jubbulpore	61	5
Sergt J Moore, Sind V R, Karachi	61	5
Sergt-Maj A R Scott, B B & C I R V, Bombay	60	5
Vol W Honeybone, Sind V R, Karachi	60	5

MATCH VII.—The Gaekwar's Prize.—Rifle M. B. L. 800 and 900 yards, 7 shot at each.

Vol R Reeves, 3rd P V R, Rawal Pindi	65	150
Sergt-Maj A R Scott, B B and C I R V, Bombay	62	75
Sergt F McDonnell, B V R, Poona	61	40
Lieut F A Hayden, 33rd Regt, Rawal Pindi	60	25
Lce-Cpl A O'Halloran, 1st War Regt, Karachi	60	20
Sergt Kelly, R War Regt, Jubbulpore	60	20
Vol J O M Farrell, 2nd P V R, Calcutta	59	15
Capt J Riekie, 3rd P V R, Rawal Pindi	59	15
Capt B Phillips, B V R, Poona	58	10
Vol J Douglas, S V R, Karachi	57	10
Pte Bowen, R W R, Jubbulpore	57	10
Capt C T Becker, K's O Borders, Allahabad	57	10
Sergt B D Herlihy, Viey's Band, Calcutta	56	5
Cr-Sergt Delaney, R War Regt, Jubbulpore	56	5
Lieut W B Wallace, 12th Regt, Rawal Pindi	56	5
Lieut W F Whitehead, C V R, Calcutta	55	5

MATCH VIII.—The Ruttam Prize.—Rifle M B L, 500 & 600 yards, 7 shots at each.

Lce-Corpl A O' Halloran, W Regt, Karachi	65	100
Sergt F McDonnell, B V R, Poona	65	75
Vol T Ducasse, E I Ry V, Allahabad	64	40
Sergt E Robinson, 33rd Regt, Rawal Pindi	63	25
Maj Longbourne, R War Regt, Jubbulpore	63	20
Lieut W F Whitehead, C V R, Calcutta	63	15
Sergt Kelly, R War Regt, Jubbulpore	63	15
Vol R Reeves, 3rd P V R, Rawal Pindi	63	15
Lieut. F A Hayden 33rd Regt, Rawal Pindi	62	10
Corpl D Hopson, N V R, Nagpore	62	10
Lieut J S Davies, A R Vol, Allahabad	62	10
Vol J O M Farrel, 2nd P V R, Calcutta	60	10
Vol J M Lang, Sind V R, Karachi	60	5
Sergt B D Herlihy, Viey's Band, Calcutta	60	5
Capt B Phillips, B V R, Poona	59	5
Cr-Sergt W L Harwood, C V R, Calcutta	59	5

MATCH IX.—The Catch Prize.—Rifle any, 800 and 9 yards. 10 shots at each.

Lieut F A Hayden, 33rd Regt, Rawal Pindi	93	150
Capt J Riekie, 3rd P V R, Rawal Pindi	93	75
Mr Dorabjee Pudumjee, Poona	93	40
Lieut J S C Davies, A R V, Allahabad	91	25
Vol F Ducasse, E I R V, Calcutta	91	20
Sergt M E Durham, Bombay	90	20
Sergt O Dell, Roy War Regt, Jubbulpore	90	15
Capt B Phillips, B V R, Poona	86	15
Lieut C Parker, B B and C I R V, Bombay	86	10
Cr-Serg M T Cox, C V R, Calcutta	84	10
Trooper R Gilbert, Bombay	84	10
Sergt Atkins, Roy War Regt, Jubbulpore	84	10
Vol R Reeves, 3rd P N R, Rawal Pindi	83	5
Lieut Blyth, Roy War Regt Jubbulpore	81	5
Capt C T Becker, King's Own Borders Allahabad	80	5
Major T Longbourne, Roy War Regt Jubbulpore	80	5

MATCH X.—The Long Range Contest—Rifle any, 10 shots at 1,000 yards.

Lieut R Hall, Roy War Regt, Jubbulpore	48	100
Sergt O'Dell, Roy War Regt, Jubbulpore	47	75
Pte Bowen, Roy War Regt, Jubbulpore	45	40
Mr Dorabjee Pudumjee, Poona	43	25
Vol E Fiha, B V R, Poona	43	20
Lieut J S C Davis, A R V, Allahabad	42	20
Cr-Sergt Delaney, Roy War Regt, Jubbulpore	41	15
Sergt B D Herlihy, Viceroy's Band Calcutta	40	15
Captain B Phillips, B V R, Poona	40	10
Lieut F A Hayden, 33rd Regt, Rawal Pindi	39	10
Capt J W Murphy, E I R V, Allahabad	38	10
Lieut C S Alloy, A R V, Allahabad	37	10
Major Longbourne, Roy War Regt, Jubbulpore	37	5
Corpl D D Malcher, 3rd P V R, Rawal Pindi	37	5
Lieut W B Wallace, 12th Regt, Rawal Pindi	36	5
Capt J Riekie, 3rd P V R, Rawal Pindi	35	5

MATCH XI.—Sportsmen's Contest.—100 and 150 yards, 6 shots at each.

Sergt J Moore, Sind V R, Karachi	59	60
Sergt B D Herlihy, Viceroy's Band, Calcutta	58	30
Vol J J Lenehan, C V R, Calcutta	57	15
Sergt Girard, C V R, Calcutta	57	10
Lieut W F Whitehead, C V R, Calcutta	57	10
Lieut Blyth, Roy W Regt, Jubbulpore	55	5
Vol W Honeybone, Sind V R, Karachi	55	5
Sergt-Major A R Scott, B B and C I R Vols, Bombay	55	5
Lce Corpl A O' Halloran, War Regt, Karachi	55	5
Lce-Corpl E Mungavin, Sind V R, Karachi	55	5

MATCH XII.—The Commander-in-Chief's Prize.—Rifle Martini-Henry and Snider, 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each.

Sergt B Herlihy, Viceroy's Band, Calcutta	64	100*
Naik Gondnao Dharnac, 9th Bo N I, Aden	63	60

* W I R A Silver Medal.

WESTERN INDIA R. A. CHAMPIONSHIP AND GOLD MEDAL.

Lieut F A Hayden, 33rd Regt, Rawal Pindi, 539

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION SILVER MEDAL.

Lieut J S C Davis, A R V, Allahabad... 513

WESTERN INDIA R. A. BRONZE MEDAL.

Mr Dorabjee Pudumjee, Poona 505

NATIONAL R. A. (WIMBLEDON) MEDAL.

Lieut F A Hayden, 33rd Regt, Rawal Pindi 242

SOUTHERN INDIA R. A. MEDAL.

Maj Longbourne, R War Regt, Jubbulpore 192

NORTHERN INDIA R. A. MEDAL.

Sergt F McDonnell, B V R, Poona..... 164

HYDERABAD R. A. MEDAL.

Vol R Reeves, 3rd P V R, Rawal Pindi ... 195

BRITISH BURMA R. A. MEDAL.

Sergt O'Dell, R War Regt, Jubbulpore ... 121

BOMBAY CENTRAL R. A. MEDAL.

Capt J Riskie, 3rd P V R, Rawal Pindi ... 128

DORABJEE PUDUMJEE,
Poona, Jan. 31. Honorary Secretary.

SANITATION AT SURAT.

THE Bombay Government has issued a resolution on a letter from Dr. Hewlett, the Sanitary Commissioner, regarding the sanitary condition of Surat. Dr. Hewlett's letter is dated the 10th ultimo, and in the course of it he says, he had just visited the city after an absence of two years. He writes :—

I regret to state that I found no improvement in the sanitary condition of the city, which is as filthy as it was when I last saw it. The general apathy of the inhabitants regarding sanitary matters is very noticeable. They appear to be quite content with the existing state of things. Since the date of my former visit, the town has suffered severely from an outbreak of cholera, and, from its present condition, it is a matter of certainty that at the next epidemic it will again suffer severely. The points to which in this letter I will particularly invite the attention of Government are the following :—The water-supply. The richer classes for the most part obtain their drinking water from 'tankas' built under their houses for the storage of rain-water falling on the roofs, but they are dependent on wells. Now, very few, if any, wells inside the city yield pure water, a fact not to be wondered at when the extremely foul condition of the subsoil is remembered. If good water is wanted it must be obtained from wells situated at some distance outside the town. Some of the wells inside the city are situated below and in the near vicinity of graveyards still in use. For example, the water which is esteemed to be of good quality, and which is drunk by respectable Parsis and by travellers who resort to the travellers' bungalow is obtained from a well called Gustadji's Well which is situated in an old Musalman graveyard. I saw on the gathering ground of the well recent graves. The president of the Municipal Commissioners in his annual report for the year ending 1886, acknowledges the great want of a pure water supply, and says measures are being adopted for supplying the city with pure water; but as far as I could learn, nothing is being done. The Municipal Commissioners will not face the difficulty by providing necessary funds. There is a way in which the money could be raised, and that is by the imposition of a house-tax. In June 1878, Mr. Ollivant, when acting as Collector, proposed to levy a house-tax under Section 21 of the District Municipal Act VI. of 1878, and he estimated that the amount collected would not be less than Rs. 1,01,914. Great opposition was raised to the proposal, and when the measure came before the Municipal Commissioners it was rejected by 28 against 3 who were in favour of it. From what I have seen I believe the present Municipal Commissioners have too little backbone to face the unpopularity that would be incurred by the proposal to levy a house-tax, and unless Government is pleased to bring pressure to bear on them I do not believe they will take this action of their own accord. The next point I shall allude to is the horrible fact that the inhabitants of Surat have, from time immemorial, been content to live, eat, drink and sleep in an atmosphere which is tainted by their own excrement. This is the result of a large proportion of the houses being provided with a deep well sunk for 20 or 30 feet into the soil which is used as a privy, and termed a 'khalkuva,' and which is cleaned out every two or three years, or, perhaps, longer. The entrance into the khalkuva has no trap or anything of the kind, so that the gas given off from the decomposing night-soil has the freest entrance into the houses. Water, as is well known, has the greatest avidity for absorption of gases, and there is constant danger of the foul gas being absorbed by the water in the 'tankas,' so that even rich people are liable to drink water tainted with emanations from human excrement. Fortunately for Surat there are very many open spaces in the city, so that there should be no difficulty experienced in finding places on which latrine, according to the standard plan, can be erected. The Municipality should keep in their own hands the removal of night-soil from all privies, and as soon as the *focal* khalkuvas are closed, and open privies built in their stead, I would strongly recommend that a halalkhor cess should be established for the payment of bhangis, who, instead of being private, should be all Municipal servants. The city should be divided into sections, and in each section there should be a depot at which iron tank carts on the Bombay pattern should stand so that all the night-soil collected from the privies in the section should be brought to it and deposited in carts before removal to the manure-yard. Until a drainage scheme is provided khalkuvas for the reception of wastage water used for domestic purposes must, I fear, be allowed ; but I would respectfully ask Government to urge the Municipality to consult Colonel Ducat, the Consulting Sanitary Engineer to Government, as to the best means of providing them with a sewerage scheme.

Offensive trades are allowed to be carrried on inside the city. There are seventy-five dyers in indigo and a tannery and five brick-kilns inside the walls. In my opinion, all offensive trades should only be permitted outside of the town, and a place should be chosen for their location somewhere on the south-east. It is a regret to find that intramural interments are still permitted in the numerous Mussalman graveyards throughout the city. Between 1st April and the 31st of December 1886, no less than 767 bodies of Mussalmans have been buried in graveyards inside the city. During the same period the bodies of two Roman Catholics were also interred in the city. All other castes remove their dead outside the town. In my opinion, immediate steps ought to be taken to close all burial grounds inside the city, and to provide suitable graveyards for both the Mussalman and Roman Catholic population outside the city. Among other matters I notice the excessive watering of roads that is allowed to be carried on in the city. No less a sum than Rs. 15,076 was spent in road watering during the year 1884-85. The Municipality in conjunction with the local funds pay for watering roads far beyond municipal limits—for example, as far as Phulpara in one direction and for a mile and a half along the Domas Road in another. The amount of water thrown on the roads is, in my opinion, an added disease cause. I saw roads already damp being deluged with water whilst there are offensive pools made by the Municipality where the water carts are filled. In my opinion a great portion of the money spent in this way ought to be devoted to building new public privies, the necessity for which is most apparent as the lanes and back-places throughout the city are habitually fouled with night-soil.

I have urged the Municipality to take steps to improve the registration of births and deaths. The city should be divided into sections, and a registrar appointed for each section. If the medical gentlemen who are practising in the city were good enough to offer their services, a much more correct registration of the causes of deaths would be obtained. In my opinion all places for the disposal of bodies should be registered by the Municipality, and the community to which they belong should pay for the services of a policeman to be constantly on duty from sun-rise to sun-set who should not allow any body to be disposed of until the necessary information had been registered, and the people ought to be informed that it is their duty within twenty-four hours of the occurrence of a birth to give notice to the nearest police station. If they do not do so after proper notice has been given they should be summoned and fined by a Magistrate.

The city has secured the services as secretary of Khan Bahadur Dr. Bamanji Sorabji, C.E, who is a most inte-ligent gentleman, whose advice the Municipal Commissioners would do well to take ; but I fear he is much hampered by the apathy of the Commissioners.

Whenever I spoke to gentlemen who were good enough to call on me about the necessity of carrying out these reforms, I frequently received a reply to the effect that protective measures to defend the city from the inroads of the river were of paramount importance, but I trust Government will impress on the Municipality that the impurity of the air engendered by the filthy manners and customs of the people cannot be any longer permitted to exist.

In conclusion, Government will, I have no doubt, remember that the Government of India in its letter, dated 28th September 1886, published in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 3679, dated 11th October 1886, said "that the indifference displayed by the city of Surat cannot be passed over in silence, and the Government of India desires that the urgent necessity which exists for energetic sanitary measures may be strongly impressed upon this Municipality."

The following is the Resolution of Government on the subject :—

His Excellency the Governor in Council regrets to learn from the Sanitary Commissioner's report that the sanitary condition of the city of Surat is eminently unsatisfactory. The suggestions made by Mr. Hewlett for improving the sanitation of the city are valuable and important, and the Collector of Surat should be requested to strongly impress upon the Municipality the necessity of taking prompt and energetic measures to give effect to them. The decision of the Municipality on the subject should be reported to Government at an early date. The Collector should also report what action has been taken by the Municipality with reference to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 823, dated 2nd March 1886.

BENGAL.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association was held yesterday, the Rev. S. B. Taylor being in the chair. The President, in the course of his remarks, said that during the last few months he had been asked to furnish statistics of the number of Eurasians capable of bearing arms in the three Presidencies with a view to the formation of Eurasian regiments and cadet training schools. The Association resolved to send an address of congratulation to the Queen-Empress on the occasion of the Jubilee.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Church of England Temperance Association was held on Mouday in the Town-Hall, the Lord Bishop presiding. The Hon'ble Mr. Seoble moved a resolution that owing to the extensive and continual prevalence of intemperance in India, the Church of England, as charged with the spiritual and moral interests of the masses of the country, is bound to put forth a special effort with a view to its removal. Colonel Crookshank seconded the resolution, and spoke of the good done by the temperance movement in the Army. The Lieutenant-Governor said no Government could suppress intemperance, but it had authority to control it in a measure, and this the Government in India were trying to do. The Chairman urged that the Jubilee would be a good occasion for building *kinthals* for the poorer classes, thus improving their condition and probably making them less addicted to intemperance.

PONIES IN INDIA.

THE *Quarterly Journal* of *Veterinary Science in India* contains an interesting article on "Ponies in India." As regards the purchase of transport animals in emergency the writer says :—

The purchase of very young animals is an injustice to the country and sheer waste, of too old animals a misuse of public money and an error in judgment, and yet each animal must be looked at individually, and it will be found that many a pony with very long teeth is sufficiently fresh on his legs to warrant our selection of him as fit for baggage duty in a campaign or two. Again, as regards *soundness* cases of hideous deformity and of long-standing disease require serious exercise to judgment, for often animals seeming to the non-professional eye quite unsuited for work will be considered by the experienced Army Veterinary Surgeon excellently suited for baggage purposes, and in these days of extreme prevalence of ringbones, spavins, &c., among country ponies we cannot afford to reject "screws." However, we have to remember that it is not the well judged extreme utilization of limited powers of an animal such as ours makes a good owner to get lots of work out of a "screw" to which the imperfect pony will have to be subjected on service, he must "rough it with the rest" under circumstances calculated to severely search out all his weak points. *Size* of mature animals is an important consideration in that it affects capacity to bear regulation loads and to wear regulation gear. Provided his short stature is not due to juvenility, a small pony, under 12 hands, is well suited for baggage purposes *if he have proper gear and be not over-loaded.* He often struggles along pluckily and outworks his 14-hand neighbour though under an equally heavy load, and he is as a rule much more easy to feed, take care of, and load. He also resists disease better than the larger animal and can shift for himself in emergency. Baggage ponies of over five years of age should not be rejected as "too small" if special "troops" of such small ponies can be formed, properly fitted with gear, and kept together as much as possible in their distribution and work ; provision as to loads and feed for such small ponies should be established by regulation. As regards *shape*, country ponies, owing to defective rearing, hobbling, neglect in breeding, and premature use, are proverbially mishaped especially in the limbs, and yet it is an everyday experience to find ponies about as calf-kneed, cow-hocked, narrow-chested, and splay-footed as they possibly can be not only doing most severe tongha and ecka work, but also carrying enormous baggage loads or heavy natives with remarkable ease, surefootedness, and endurance. In spite of his shape and uncultured nature the Country Tat is most estimable. His good qualities are much outbalance his bad ; in roughing it without apparent means of subsistence, in withstanding vicissitudes of climate, and in dogged hardihood under excess of work he has really no equal. However ugly he looks, if only given fair play and properly selected at starting he is "second to none" for usefulness on service. As used in war the transport pony graduates upwards to the officers baggage pony (now unacquainted with polo during peace), the Mounted Infantry trooper, and the Artillery pony ; downwards to the grass cutter's Tat.

Very pretty field batteries horsed with ponies have been used in Burma, but at the present time probably the finest are those of the Netherlands' India army in Java. The Javanese pony somewhat resembles that of Burma ; he is about 12·1½ hands high and, as used in the Netherlands' India Army for European and Native Cavalry and Artillery purposes, is obtained principally from the Islands of Macassar and Sandalwood ; the average price, some time ago, being about two hundred and fifty rupees.

Mounted Infantry is now a recognised feature of modern warfare, recently it was most useful in South Africa and the Soudan, at the present time in Burma is value is being established and its organization perfected. The services rendered by the efficient little troop of Rangoon Mounted Volunteers during General Prendergast's occupation of Upper Burma are now historical, and it has become recognised that Burma is especially a country for Mounted Infantry. The Burman pony is, indeed, a wonderful little animal, particularly in his own country ; the following description of him may fitly find a place here. It is an extract from a paper recently contributed by V. S. J. H. Steel to the *Veterinary Journal*. "The Burman pony has long been known in India as the Pegu, but at present there are at least three kinds to be obtained in the market. Of these, the first is the *Shan* pony, periodically brought down by his owners from the table-lands of the states between Burma and Siam. I was so fortunate, when at Tounghoo, as to see a large number of these animals on the march down to Moulmein. At Rangoon I should have missed them, as but few came down there this year, in consequence, probably, of that line being too much exposed to attacks by the Burmans, against whom the Shans are in a state of rebellion. The ponies were in a grove annually occupied in this way. They were of sizes ranging to a little over twelve hands, very variable in colour and also in physique. The most peculiar, those pointed out as true, purebred Shans, attracted my attention at once, *as being perfect little cart-horses*, with fine noses; intelligent expression, stout necks ; low withers ; upright, straight forelegs, with short pasterns ; large hairy fetlocks ; and wide, open, flat feet ; chests of most extraordinary breadth, round barrels, goose rums, the tail being set on very low down, and short thick hocks. These cart-horse-like ponies are highly valued as weight-carriers, and fetch a high price in the Rangoon and Moulmein markets, but less attention is made ponies are the rule, and may be had at moderate prices, especially at the latter place. The second kind of pony is the *Mandalay*. He is altogether a lighter and rather larger animal, with a certain touch of eastern blood, probably derived in times past from chargers presented by European adventurers to the king or nobles of Burma as an acceptable form of donation. He is well-made and handsome, well suited for harness or riding purposes, with very good trotting powers and excellent constitution. The *half-bred* is the third variety. He is got by Government stallions out of country pony mares, and proves much faster than the pure native animal—so much so that it has been found necessary to restrict the latter by the formation of a Burma Turf Club, and the establishing of regulations as to terms of running for ponies according to caste. Pegu ponies find their way, into India through Calcutta, Madras, and, occasionally, Bombay, they are highly valued for their sterling working qualities, pluck, and strength ; but in most parts of India are very costly and they are found not to thrive well in the drier parts of the Deccan.

In the Madras Presidency there are few really good indigenous ponies, though in some parts are numbers of useful animals which it is hoped may by cared and improved breeding in due course develope into a valuable breed ; Coimbatore seems to be the locality where most may be anticipated in this direction and the Madras Government is making praiseworthy efforts to develope the pony supplies of the Presidency especially by the importation of Arab sires. The Mussulman subjects of the Nizam show some enterprise in horse breeding, and ponies are procurable at cheap rate especially in the western parts of the Hyderabad State. The average polo-pony from Secunderabad is small and stout, plays a most plucky game, outpaced generally, but with excellent staying powers, of wind and limb, and remarkably rapid in turning. He is not expensive, so can be used on the march or out in the jungle for shikar work ; he is altogether a most satisfactory animal. In the British parts of the Deccan ponies have of late years much decreased in number, but Ahmednagar has a good reputation for useful animals, many of which, however, come across the Nizam's frontier. Throughout the Maharatta country ponies may be seen in the villages or bearing packs over hill passes, or a Maharatta horseman looking huge on his cheery little animal may be laughed at as not appearing very formidable with his knees up against his chin and his turban tightly bound on, yet such as he gave the Company's men much trouble in days gone by, and their ponies carried them over difficult country where even our infantry found it scarcely possible to follow !

In spite of these evidences that the pony supplies of the Deccan are not quite exhausted, the rise in prices and difficulty in obtaining animals amply prove that the late wars have strained the resources especially of the Bombay Presidency as regards pony supplies. Government is wisely exer ting itself to supply suitab pony stallions, to prevent sale of brood mares, to encourage breeding, and to introduce improved methods of rearing.

Except as to number the country ponies of India do not differ much in different parts. The Yaboo of the Hymalaya and North-West is a stout, surefooted animal for mountain passes and valued for baggage purposes, although often wretched in the extreme. In the Zhob Valley the Kalar Pathans are reported as having an excellent breed of ponies ; some of the Districts of the Punjab have a good reputation in this respect, but there is deficiency of distinct breeds, the result of complete neglect of the diminutive animal.

Very many of the *first-rate* ponies of India are imported. It should be remembered that ponies are of two kinds (a) dwarfs and (b) representatives of a small race. Country-bred ponies are generally the latter ; the opinions of experienced authorities tend to the view that dwarf ponies are frequently extremely good ones. Waler ponies are often of this kind. The usual run of pony is small by race the result probably of the long continued influence of scanty and half-starved food : we see in the Shetlands and in Norway this stunting of the breed of horses from natural influences, and have reasons to believe that no material general increase in the size of the common horse of India will take place unless young horse stock be fed well throughout the year, be not worked too early, and be allowed to breed only when thoroughly matured. Much may be done by the importation of foreign blood, but nature is steadily undoing what art is attempting to do rapidly, and until natives, in general, learn to store fodder for hot weather use and to raise their stock in enclosed fields or paddocks, the common horse of India will be a country pony. Smallness of size in horses as in men is not by any means associated with deficiency in mental or bodily vigour, size apart a pony will not unfrequently, as the expression is, "work a horse off his legs" ; Arab ponies for example show all the firm pluck and energy of their race.

Having got thus far in our consideration of Indian ponies we are led to the question what is a pony ? Grass cutters' and tongha ponies, also those used for Tranport, are like "post *boys*" of all size and ages, but for polo and racing purposes the measuring stand and mark brought out and the limit fixed at maximum of 13-2. Then a number of matters have to be considered ; they are well known to most of our readers, but a summary of the principal of them will perhaps not be unacceptable. We have to consider the standard, ground, pony, measurer, age of the animal, and time when the examination is made. The *measurer* must be experienced in his work, oblivious of remarks by on-lookers, up to dodges of trainers, &c., decided in opinion, and respected as a "good opinion." He should also, if possible, not know the animals to be measured and be quite unprejudiced. He should have at his disposal a good firm evenly-laid *stone*, not too smooth, and carefully guaged by a spirit level all over from time to time. It must be supported on a good firm foundation to prevent its sinking. The measuring standard should be authentically graduated, should not unscrew in the middle should be fitted with a circular spirit level, have a good wide foot to rest on, an arm which works without stiffness and does not drop at the free end. The standard should preferably be of metal, and not of a colour to startle the animal, nor so heavy as to weary the arm of the measurer. The pony should be brought to the stone quietly, without fuss, by an experienced groom who will allow him to stand naturally without raising or depressing the head. The legs should be brought together fairly the animal made to stand evenly, on all four feet if possible, but at any rate on both fore which should neither slope outwards or forwards. If necessary, a hand may be placed over the eye on the measuring side to prevent the animal seeing what is going on. The legs may be gently rubbed to keep the feet in position. The standard having been brought to a little above pony height should then be placed near the shoulder, and the arm brought down until it just meets the skin of the withers, the head may be gently raised and depressed once or twice and by a rapid twist of the screw, the exact height "struck off." If the pony cringes when the withers is touched a fresh observation should be made, it should be remembered that some ponies are taught to do this and also to assume other positions which lessen their apparent height. During this process only the owner and stewards should be present, and to them the reading should be announced directly it has been accurately taken and the owner should be permitted the privilege of two more readings if he considers right. So many precautions are necessary in taking the height that the owner may fairly be granted this privilege in case of rejection of the animal as over pony-height. The animal should not be permitted to leave the measuring ground before remeasurement, but if, through inexperience or confidence of the owner, the feet have not been thoroughly pared, there can be objection to removal of superfluous horn. Certainty dates for officially measuring should be fixed so close to the "event" as to prevent overparing of the hoofs and drugging or exhausting the animal to get him to pass as a pony, thus, and thus only, it seems, can the various cruelties practised on unfortunate racing ponies be prevented. In pony races or when weight goes for inches measuring-in should be as important as weighing-in, and should proced the race by as short an interval as possible. Allowance for shoeing is a mistake, an animal can be measured just as well without shoes as with, so there can be no reasonable excuse for complicating matters. The age should be determined by certificate of proper authority or by an expert. An element of uncertainty, especially with imported animals is at what age they cease to grow. Few animals increase in size after five years of age although certainly some do. An excellent system has been adopted in the Bombay Gymkhana, where ponies which have to play in the tournament are paraded at a specified time and demand can be made for the measurement of any animal which seems above pony height. All measurings should be made at specified times previously published and no casual off-measurements admitted.

Now-a-days when there is a constant tendency to run oversized animals in pony races when we are continually hearing of the measuring at some meets being easy and at others over-severe, and when constant complaints are lodged on this subject, it would be well if some standard instructions were issued by authority for guidance at all polo and race meetings. In this way, not by continually raising pony height, must this matter be settled in so far as so complex a question admits of solution. Certainly the measuring and aging systems at many meetings in India which recognised certificates emanate need reform, and we have shown that many elements have to be considered in this process of measurement, but if all the appliances be in perfect order, a measurer free from even unconscious bias will obtain reliable results, at any rate sufficiently accurate to ensure fair play.

COTTON CULTURE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE *Novoe Vremya* states that it has been ascertained that there are nearly a million acres of land suitable for cotton growing in the newly acquired region at present watered by the Murghab, and still further capable of being irrigated by that river. A company of enterprising Americans and other foreigners recently endeavoured, according to report, to buy a considerable quantity of land, somewhere near the Amu Daria and Transcaspian Railway, for cotton planting, but foreign capital and energy in this future El Dorado of the Moscow merchant were respectively declined. There is at present a strong agitation going on in favour of Government aid for the increase and improvement of the cotton production of Central Asia and the Caucasus. The *Moscow Gazette* strongly advocates financial assistance being given to those interested in this important matter, as well as higher duties on foreign cotton, and counsels Russia's neglect with the activity of England and other nations in successfully making them